

# Herald Tribune

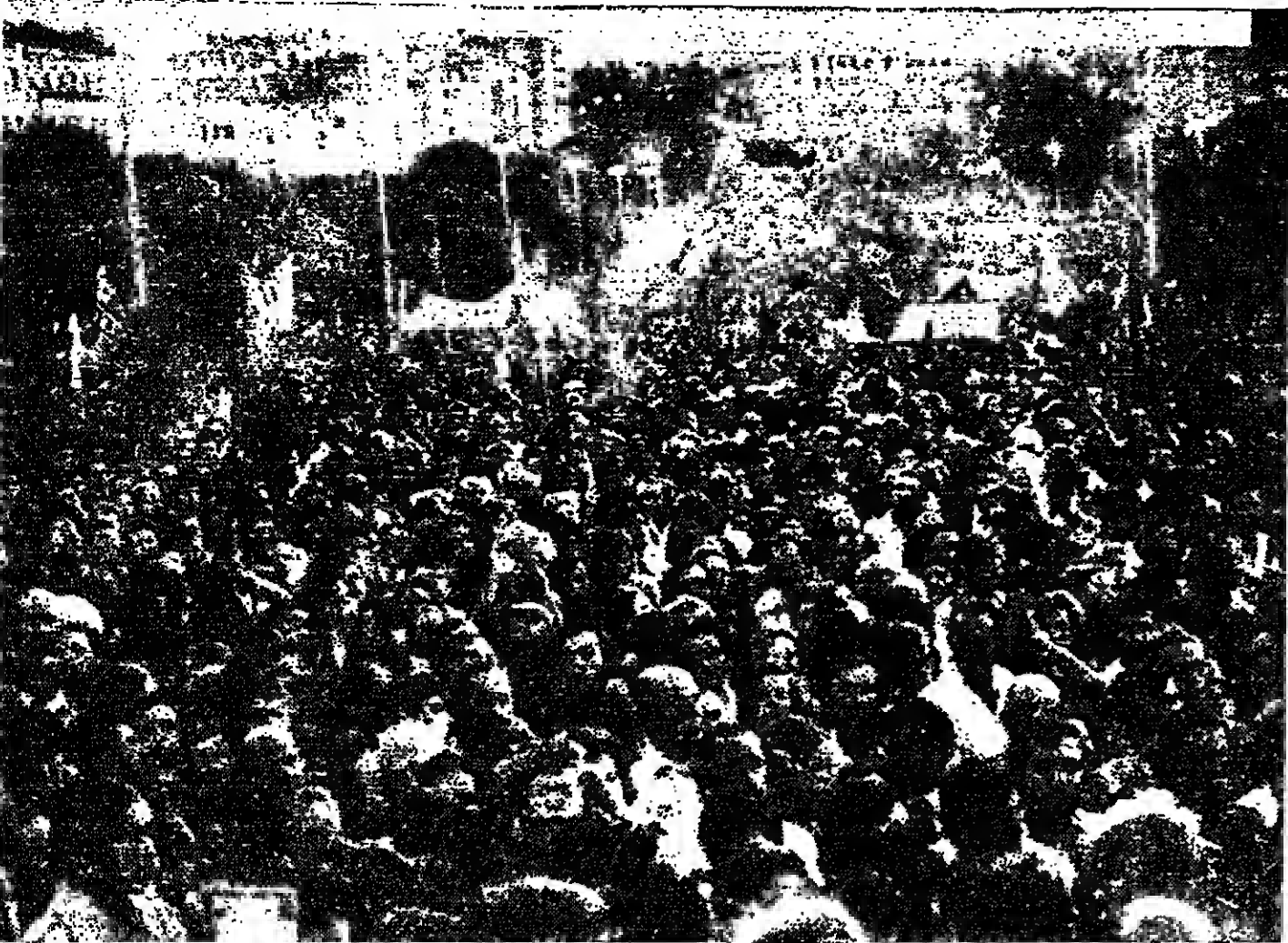
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Part of a crowd made up of thousands of persons listening to Socialist leaders during weekend rally in Lisbon.

## Premier's Position in Doubt

# Lisbon Socialists Asked To Join in New Cabinet

By Henry Ginger

LISBON, July 20 (AP)—The war was open today for the replacement of Portugal's Communist-leaning Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, after President Francisco de Costa Gomes invited political parties favoring socialism to cooperate in a new government.

The President's conciliatory move came after a week of high tension marked by a strong Socialist offensive against the Communist party and by a wave of attacks against Communist headquarters and militants in various parts of the country. The Socialist campaign came to a climax last night with a mass rally in Lisbon in which tens of thousands of Socialists shouted: "Out with Vasco."

Mario Soares, the Socialist secretary-general, who led his party out of the government 10 days ago, told newsmen this afternoon that "Vasco Gonçalves is the key to the situation." Mr. Soares said his party would return to government if the Cabinet were headed by another premier.

The most radical wing of the Armed Forces Movement, the so-called Fifth Division of the General Staff, which is concerned with political action and propaganda, angrily rejected the Socialist pressure in a statement early this morning. It declared that "the Armed Forces Movement reaffirms its complete support for comrade Gen. Vasco Gonçalves and trusts in his proven revolutionary spirit to succeed in the task of forming a new provisional government."

But a major part of the ruling High Council of the Revolution is understood to be opposed to the 54-year-old army engineer turned politician and President da Costa Gomes's somewhat unexpected move. Up to now, the planned new government, forced by the desertion of the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and a number of independent ministers, had been billed as a military one filled out only by some civilian technicians.

But after a meeting of the Council of the Revolution, the President issued a statement saying that while the new Cabinet would no longer be a party coalition, "respect for the will of the Portuguese people creates the need to give representation (in

the Cabinet) to various currents of Socialist political thought."

The statement added that the parties would not oppose the designation of some of their militants as ministers.

Both the Socialists and Popular Democrats have made it clear that they would not cooperate with a premier whom they accuse of having favored a Communist

take-over of various centers of power although the Communist party had only minority support in the country.

This opposition by the country's two biggest parties, which accounted for 64 per cent of the vote in the April elections for the Constituent Assembly, would give the President an excuse to change premiers. Gen. da Costa Gomes's

reference to "respect for the will of the Portuguese people" seemed to echo the huge banner displayed at the Socialist rally last night. It said: "Popular Will Must Be Respected."

The Lisbon Sunday newspaper, Domingo, said that in view of Premier Gonçalves's difficulties in choosing his future ministers, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Socialist leader Mario Soares gestures as he addresses throng of followers at rally.

## Apollo to Stay in Orbit Until Thursday

# Craft Separated; Soyuz Re-Entry Set for Today

JUSTON, July 20 (AP)—The 2 cosmonauts, the distance between them and the Apollo landing today began preparing a return from space and a landing in the Soviet Union early today.

The Soviet cosmonaut, Col. Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, used the powerful Soyuz engine that will slow their

craft and send it streaking through the earth's atmosphere to a landing scheduled for 10:51 GMT tomorrow in south central Russia. "The rocket firing went very smoothly," Col. Leonov said of today's test.

The U.S. astronaut, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton, their Apollo spacecraft dropping 35 miles

farther behind the Soyuz every 90 minutes, concentrated on a long series of experiments and earth photography.

The U.S. and Russian spacecraft were orbiting the earth on the sixth anniversary of the first moon landing by man—on July 20, 1969, by the Apollo-11.

The Soyuz and Apollo craft separated yesterday. The U.S. craft later performed small rocket firings and maneuvered into higher orbit than the Soyuz, causing the Apollo to slowly drop behind the Russian craft.

The spaceships will be hundreds of miles apart when Soyuz starts its fiery dive toward earth tomorrow.

"Today seems more like a normal workday than the other five," said Gen. Stafford.

The astronauts checked a small school of fish aboard the orbiting spaceship. Eggs of a species called "killifish," sent into space on the Apollo, have hatched.

"The fish are doing well," Mr. Slayton said. "I have got five in each compartment except for one that has died."

The fish are part of an experiment to test the effects of gravity on developing organisms.

Photographic Series The astronauts were to take a series of earth photographs and also turn instruments toward faint light sources millions of miles from earth.

Mission control used a recording of "Tenderness," sung in Russian by Maya Kristalinskaya, to awaken the astronauts this morning.

A high-temperature experiment furnace was fired up on the Apollo and the astronauts melted samples of metal to test the effects of casting in the absence of gravity. Some scientists believe that metals of superior strength can be produced in space.

Meanwhile, space officials in the Soviet Union said that a test docking yesterday of the Soyuz and Apollo craft put a heavy strain on the docking system developed by the two countries.

At contact, said Vladimir Syromyatnikov, the Soviet designer of the docking device, "there was a great deal of pitch and Soguz turned on its axis at three degrees per second."

"This movement 'rased up' all the leeway in the system," he said. "The shock absorbers on Soyuz were very strained."

U.S. flight controller Don Pudney said the docking, performed by Mr. Slayton, was undertaken as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Two Americans, Four Ethiopians Kidnapped

ADDIS ABABA, July 20 (AP)—The government announced today that kidnappers had abducted two Americans and four Ethiopians in the northern part of the country.

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farther behind the Soyuz every 90 minutes, concentrated on a long series of experiments and earth photography.

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## Angola Truce Breaks; New, Heavier Fighting Erupts

By Charles Mohr

LUSAKA, Angola, July 20 (AP)—The new cease-fire here broke down today almost as soon as it was announced, and more

heavy fighting erupted in the north. The MPLA, a black Marxist movement, broke the

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## U.S. and Europe End Restraint, Now Push Arms Sales in the Middle East

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, July 20 (AP)—The United States and some Western European nations are abandoning restraint as they race to sell billions of dollars of weapons in the Middle East.

Controls on sales practices and on the types of weapons being offered have loosened in the past two years, documents from manufacturers and interviews with arms salesmen in the region indicate.

American diplomats, CIA agents and even Mohamed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, have been used in efforts to whet appetites abroad for particular arms, according to more than 500 pages of documents recording the operations of Northrop Corp. that were released by a Senate subcommittee in Washington last month.

The Northrop documents and others obtained by the Washington Post have lifted the secrecy surrounding the world of arms selling to Arab states and Iran. Points disclosed that indicate the new attitudes include:

Northrop Agreement • Northrop agreed with the Iranian government to establish a jointly owned assembly plant for manufacturing lighter-bombers in Iran. The Northrop documents indicate that the U.S. government originally approved the facility and then reconsidered.

Well-placed sources report that Northrop had hoped the regional assembly plant for F-5 Tiger fighters would play a role in a sales drive to get Arab states to agree to make the Tiger their standard fighter. Sudan and Qatar are identified in the

Northrop documents as prime sales targets. Saudi Arabia ordered 60 Tigers this year.

The British Aircraft Corp. made a sales presentation to the Saudis for the Jaguar, a fighter-bomber capable of carrying nuclear weapons, long after it became known within the aircraft industry that Saudi Arabia was shopping for the planes for immediate transfer to Egypt. The Egyptians eventually chose to let the Saudis buy France's Mirage deep penetration bomber for them.

The United States is preparing to sell Iran the Lance surface-to-surface missile, which can carry a nuclear warhead. Negotiations have progressed significantly since last December, when, without naming the Lance system, Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., said he had learned that the Shah had asked the U.S.

to sell him a missile which is worth having only if armed with a nuclear warhead.

The United States' sale of \$5 billion worth of arms to Middle Eastern countries over the past fiscal year contrasts with the caution most industrial nations showed in dealing with the Middle East after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Northrop's inadvertent confirmation that it has been using to sell P-51 squadrons to Sudan, which would pay for the warplanes with Saudi money, and to the oil-rich sheikhdom of Qatar, which has less than 2,500 men in its small armed forces, adds weight to reports here that the United States last year launched a major sales campaign to get friendly Arab air forces to make the superonic Tiger their main fighter.

Northrop sales representatives

stressed to Saudi and Kuwaiti officials the convenience of spare parts and training that would result if all states bought the same plane.

Arab officials report that they were interested by strong hints from Washington that the United States would eventually allow sales of the Tiger to Egypt. U.S. diplomats in the region concede that the theory that the United States could gain increased influence in Egypt by supplying arms directly is an element in official thinking.

F-5 Training in Iran Reliable sources here also reported that 50 to 60 Egyptian Air Force technicians and pilots went to Iran earlier this week for F-5 training.

But the Arab states apparently balked at having a regional supply center located in friendly, but

not Arab, Iran. That aspect of the deal was also undermined when Kuwait, after consulting Egyptian military officials, rejected strong pleas from U.S. Ambassador William Stoltz to buy the F-5. Instead, Kuwait decided to buy a radically redesigned A-4 Skyhawk similar to the one used by the Israeli Air Force. It has a longer range and more firepower than the F-5.

U.S. concern about the P-5 sale to Saudi Arabia is reported in the Northrop documents. A Northrop vice-president reported to his home office that on Nov. 29, 1973, James Akins, the U.S. ambassador in Jeddah, said "that I had better find Khashoggi and get him to speed up [Prince] Sultan" on committing Saudi Arabia to buy the F-5.

Adnan Khashoggi is the Saudi financier who collected a \$5 per (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Summit Starts July 30 in Helsinki

# Europe Security Talks End in Accord

GENEVA, July 20 (Reuters)—Twenty-two months of tough East-West negotiations ended here yesterday in agreement on the Soviet Union's proposal for a summit conference to endorse a declaration on European security.

Heads of government from 35 states—the United States, Canada and every country in Europe except Albania—will meet in Helsinki on July 30 for three days. The document they will sign exchanges—in the words of neutral delegates—acceptance by the West of the Soviet Union's postwar domination of Eastern Europe for Soviet undertakings to increase human freedoms and refrain from interfering in other states' internal affairs.

A principal goal of Soviet foreign policy for two decades, the often-ambiguous and contradictory document is not legally binding, and delegates say the main question arising from the conference is whether the measures will be respected.

Contradictions involve the freeing of postwar boundaries and the possible reunification of Germany.

The third on a list of 10 political principles that are to serve as guidelines for diplomatic relations says that "participating states regard as inviolable all one another's frontiers as well as the frontiers of all states in Europe, and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from assaulting these frontiers."

However, at the insistence of West Germany, which does not want to rule out eventual Ger-

man reunification, delegates adopted a balancing clause which says that "frontiers can be changed, in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement."

Switzerland's chief delegate, Rudolf Bindschedler, said at a press conference: "Let us be honest and say that some of the texts are very bad. After all, there have been 35 cooks stirring this broth."

On humanitarian issues, the

participants agreed to "facilitate freer movement and contacts... among persons, institutions and organizations of the participating states and to contribute to the solution of the humanitarian problems that arise in this connection."

States pledge to favorably consider applications for travel for family reasons, to "deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit" with applications for family reunion.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## 'No Hard Evidence' Is Found Tying Presidents, Death Plots

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, July 20—A nearly concluded Senate investigation into alleged foreign assassination plots has found no hard evidence of direct involvement by former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy or former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the head of the investigation said Friday.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating federal intelligence agencies, said that his panel has "no hard evidence directly linking these assassination plots and plans in which the CIA was engaged with any former president or former attorney general."

"We have to face the possibility, the very real possibility, that the agency (the CIA) may have been behaving like a rogue elephant on a rampage," Sen. Church said.

The committee, which last March began investigating charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had plotted to kill foreign leaders, is expected to wind up closed-door testimony Tuesday or Wednesday.

Sen. Church's comments provided a preview of the committee's final report on the issue, which is expected to be made in a few weeks.

Under Areas Sen. Church said that there was a "very real possibility" that the CIA had acted "without the knowledge or direction or authority of such presidents."

He implied, however, that the committee's report will be unclear in some areas, and that conflicts exist in the secret testimony heard by the panel.

"Testimony of a kind that would reach a former president has been based upon assumption, opinion and conjecture," Sen. Church said.

"I would never be a party to a finding of guilt or an attribution of guilt where dead men are concerned that isn't based upon clear and convincing evidence."

Sen. Church's comments in support of the late Kennedy brothers differed from those of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller last month. Mr. Rockefeller said on television that "many of the people have died who were allegedly involved in assassination plots" and others were assassinated in this country—a tragic thing.

He emphasized that the presidential commission he headed or (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Pledges \$600 Million to Egypt

## Khaled Backs Sadat's Threat To End UN Forces' Mandate

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 20 (NYT)—King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, ending a five-day state visit here, today formally endorsed Egypt's controversial threat to end the mandate of UN Emergency Forces in the Sinai unless there is tangible progress toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The mandate expires Thursday.

The Saudi monarch also pledged an additional \$600 million in credits to the Egyptian Central Bank and to contribute to a large, low-income housing project for industrial workers at Helwan, the site of the Soviet-built iron and steel complex outside Cairo.

Both decisions were announced in a joint Saudi-Egyptian communiqué that concluded the King's visit.

The communiqué also supported the call made by the foreign ministers of 40 Islamic countries for the expulsion of Israel from the UN General Assembly and other bodies of the world organization.

The strong support of Saudi Arabia is essential for President Anwar Sadat, who is at a critical point in his efforts to obtain a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai through U.S. mediation.

In addition, the Egyptian leader is facing huge economic and financial problems at home. Egyptian officials praised the outcome of King Khaled's visit as a consecration of the Saudi-Egyptian axis that came about a few months before the Arab-Israeli war in October, 1973.

At that time, King Faisal—King Khaled's predecessor—after long hesitation reached the conclusion that it was in Saudi Arabia's interest to support Egypt because Mr. Sadat had purged his government of pro-Moscow elements and because Mr. Sadat—in contrast to Gamal Abdel

Nasser, his predecessor—had no wish to impose an Egyptian hegemony over the Arab world. Mr. Sadat and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria could not have launched the war in 1973 without having obtained all-out Saudi support.

Meanwhile, Egyptian sources emphasized the conditional character of Egypt's threat to end the UN mandate.

They said that the mandate will be renewed if the UN Security Council takes action to increase pressure on Israel for a withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in June, 1967, or if the latest Israeli proposals submitted to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger prove to be "forthcoming."

Hermann Eilts, the U.S. Ambassador, is expected to submit the Israeli proposals to Mr. Sadat tomorrow. Mr. Eilts shortly after the ambassador returned here from Washington today. Reuters reported. No statement was issued after the meeting.

## Door Seen Open

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that Egypt has left the door open to an agreement on extension of the mandate.

"Egypt has informed us it is not ready to consent to an extension of the UNF's presence, but it has left a door open by saying it will not oppose the proposal use of the force," Mr. Waldheim said in a TV interview.

Activity, Alert in Sinai  
JERUSALEM, July 20 (UPI)—The national radio said today that Egyptian troops in the Sinai Desert were unusually active and Israeli forces were on the alert, but a military spokesman said that nothing out of the ordinary was going on.

"There's always been movement in the region," the high-ranking spokesman said. "There is nothing which could violate the letter or spirit of the (troop separation) agreement. There is normal vigilance by both sides."

## End of Street Fighting Fails To Eliminate Beirut Tensions

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, July 20 (NYT)—Beirut saw the fiercest two weeks after the most vicious bloodletting in modern Lebanon's history. No official death toll has been reported, but some believe that as many as 700 people were killed and thousands wounded in three major rounds of street fighting that began in April after an ambush on a bus carrying Palestinian activists.

In a downtown office building, special policemen toting M-16 automatic rifles close in warily on a plastic bottle of mineral water upright against a wall. A demolition expert determines that it is not a bomb.

A Concorde jetliner on a test flight over the Mediterranean sends out a sharp sonic boom. South of Beirut, gunmen of hostile communities—thinking they have been attacked—start shooting at each other.

On the chic Hamra shopping street, where plastic charges ripped open a number of stores, a businessman disconsolately admits that he has halved his asking price for a choice store site, but still has no takers.

In the past, Lebanon thrived as a stable haven of banking, commerce and tourism in this troubled Middle East.

## Big Economic Loss

But the miniature civil war of the last three months has dealt staggering losses to the economy and ruined this year's tourist season, and possibly next year's as well. Some foreign businessmen are beginning to wonder if the "Switzerland of the Middle East" has turned into a Northern Ireland.

"People are in a holding pattern," said an American banker, noting that, so far, large companies have not pulled up their deep roots here and moved elsewhere. "But a lot of people are talking about Athens."

To come outsiders, the three spasms of fighting between Christian and Moslem gunmen seemed pointless. But it is clear that the fighting was something

of a class war between the haves, who are the Christians, and the have-nots, who are the Moslems and who were allied with the heavily armed Palestinian guerrilla movement.

The Lebanese political establishment certainly wants to avoid turning this country into a "confrontation state" with Israel. But, at the same time, it is now challenged by new forces, demanding both social change and a more militant position in the Arab world.

Superficially, normality has returned to Beirut. The streets are again clogged with honking cars, the jackhammers rattle away on scores of new, high-rise buildings.

But this is still an edgy city. The guns have been put away, but they are still there.



IN NICOSIA—President Makarios acknowledges cheers from Greek Cypriots during a rally marking the first anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Articles from Nicosia, Ankara and Athens are on Page 6.

## Kidnap Hoax Nets \$200,000

MONTREAL, July 20 (Reuters)—A bank official paid out \$200,000 to ransom a man he was told had been kidnapped, but the police later found that the abduction "victim" had been safely at work all the time.

The money, left at a pickup point, had disappeared by the time police arrived there.

The bank official, 31, had been told by a telephone caller that the bus-driver husband of a bank teller had been kidnapped and would be killed unless \$200,000 was paid, a police spokesman said. Quebec Province banks have paid out almost \$2 million in response to extortion demands this year.

## Statement at Dawn

The Fifth Division's statement indicated that the part of the military most closely linked with the Communists was still resisting a change of premises. The statement was issued at 5 a.m., indicating that those who wrote it may not have consulted the President before issuing it.

For the better part of two weeks, the Communist party has been trying to mobilize support for the Premier with repeated warnings of a possible rightist coup with which the Socialists were allegedly linked. This agitation culminated with efforts to set up roadblocks first in Oporto in the north and then in Lisbon early yesterday, that appeared designed to impede Socialist mass rallies.

Military security forces took over the roadblocks from Communist vigilante groups and ostensibly searched vehicles for arms. But few were found and the Socialists were able to gather more than 50,000 persons here and 70,000 in Oporto.

The roadblocks were lifted early this morning. But military headquarters said it would firmly repress further attempts to create disorder. It warned the parties against attacks on persons and property such as have occurred in northern towns in recent weeks.

Communist headquarters in at least five towns in the north have been sacked or burned and the party's militants assaulted. The country appeared calm today but Roman Catholics continued their agitation with a rally in Viseu, also in the north, to protest the loss of the church's radio station in Lisbon to Communist and far-left groups.

Portugal's armed forces today lifted a two-day-old limited alert despite growing anti-Communist actions in the conservative north. Reuters reported. A spokesman for the Copcon internal security force said the alert was over but troops would use force to quell disturbances. The troops were put on alert when a major confrontation loomed between the Socialists and the Communists.

One of the incidents of violence occurred in Aveiro Friday night when the Communists were besieged in their headquarters and had to be rescued by the military. Aveiro was the scene of the first mass demonstration by Catholics last Sunday in protest against the loss of the radio station.

The incidents, together with the outpouring of Socialist strength in Oporto and Lisbon, were indicative of how fanned anti-Communist sentiment is here and how it is willing to be stirred.

For months it seemed that the Communists were gaining power everywhere despite the defeat they suffered at the hands of the Socialists and Popular Democrats in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. The moderates have been constantly invoking these elections as proof that they represent the majority of this country.

The police implicated the (Marxist) Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front in the attacks. The group has claimed responsibility for the slaying last Monday of a Madrid police officer.

Police have blamed the leftist group for a number of attacks against property and individuals, including a May 1 bomb that exploded in a car outside Madrid's Bernabeu Stadium, while Generalissimo Francisco Franco was speaking inside.

Police sources said that policeman Justo Poma, 36, was hit yesterday morning by a burst of automatic weapons fire from a moving car as he left a north Madrid station to return home. His condition was critical.

In Barcelona, police said that five youths attacked the suburban Collblanch station at noon Friday, on the national holiday commemorating the outbreak of the 1936-39 Civil War.

The charge against Joan Little, 21, which carries the death penalty, alleges that she killed Clarence Allgood, 62, with an icepick when he took sandwiches into her cell at Bedford County Jail Aug. 27.

The accused woman claims she killed Mr. Allgood in self-defense when he attempted to rape her.

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## Premier's Position in Doubt

## Lisbon Socialists Asked to Join New Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

"If the parties do not act in accordance with the desires expressed in the (President's) statement, the Premier may decide to hand over to another military figure the task of forming the new government."

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## Premier's Position in Doubt

## Lisbon Socialists Asked to Join New Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

"If the parties do not act in accordance with the desires expressed in the (President's) statement, the Premier may decide to hand over to another military figure the task of forming the new government."

## Statement at Dawn

The Fifth Division's statement indicated that the part of the military most closely linked with the Communists was still resisting a change of premises. The statement was issued at 5 a.m., indicating that those who wrote it may not have consulted the President before issuing it.

For the better part of two weeks, the Communist party has been trying to mobilize support for the Premier with repeated warnings of a possible rightist coup with which the Socialists were allegedly linked. This agitation culminated with efforts to set up roadblocks first in Oporto in the north and then in Lisbon early yesterday, that appeared designed to impede Socialist mass rallies.

Military security forces took over the roadblocks from Communist vigilante groups and ostensibly searched vehicles for arms. But few were found and the Socialists were able to gather more than 50,000 persons here and 70,000 in Oporto.

The roadblocks were lifted early this morning. But military headquarters said it would firmly repress further attempts to create disorder. It warned the parties against attacks on persons and property such as have occurred in northern towns in recent weeks.

Communist headquarters in at least five towns in the north have been sacked or burned and the party's militants assaulted. The country appeared calm today but Roman Catholics continued their agitation with a rally in Viseu, also in the north, to protest the loss of the church's radio station in Lisbon to Communist and far-left groups.

Portugal's armed forces today lifted a two-day-old limited alert despite growing anti-Communist actions in the conservative north. Reuters reported. A spokesman for the Copcon internal security force said the alert was over but troops would use force to quell disturbances. The troops were put on alert when a major confrontation loomed between the Socialists and the Communists.

One of the incidents of violence occurred in Aveiro Friday night when the Communists were besieged in their headquarters and had to be rescued by the military. Aveiro was the scene of the first mass demonstration by Catholics last Sunday in protest against the loss of the radio station.

The incidents, together with the outpouring of Socialist strength in Oporto and Lisbon, were indicative of how fanned anti-Communist sentiment is here and how it is willing to be stirred.

For months it seemed that the Communists were gaining power everywhere despite the defeat they suffered at the hands of the Socialists and Popular Democrats in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. The moderates have been constantly invoking these elections as proof that they represent the majority of this country.

The police implicated the (Marxist) Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front in the attacks. The group has claimed responsibility for the slaying last Monday of a Madrid police officer.

Police have blamed the leftist group for a number of attacks against property and individuals, including a May 1 bomb that exploded in a car outside Madrid's Bernabeu Stadium, while Generalissimo Francisco Franco was speaking inside.

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## Leftists Blamed For 2 Attacks on Spanish Police

MADRID, July 20 (UPI)—Gunmen in a Madrid street yesterday and five youths attacked a suburban Barcelona police station with guns and firebombs on Friday.

The police implicated the (Marxist) Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front in the attacks. The group has claimed responsibility for the slaying last Monday of a Madrid police officer.

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## To Patch Up April's Differences

## France Pushes Energy Talks Before Oil Price Rise in Fall

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 20 (NYT)—The green light has not been given but judging from comments by diplomats and high government officials, a resumption of international talks on energy problems appears likely this fall.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who called a preparatory meeting that failed last April, has suggested that another preparatory meeting may be called in September, before the expected new, higher oil prices.

He proposed to his eight partners at a Common Market leaders' meeting in Brussels last week that a full-scale energy conference of producers and consumers be opened by the end of November.

The French ideas on timing won general acceptance from the other community leaders.

April Discard  
Last April, representatives of Third-World countries and Western industrial nations got bogged down in an argument over the agenda for a full-scale conference.

The Third World countries pressed for a discussion of raw materials besides oil. They also wanted a discussion of a transfer of wealth and technology from rich to poor countries.

Industrial countries were not enthusiastic about burning an energy discussion into a forum for the Third World's demands for a new international economic order. Without success, everyone agreed to disagree, promising to work through diplomatic channels to try to reconcile their views.

Several things have changed since April. There has been a proposal, made originally by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and embraced by the other industrial countries, that gives the Third World a little of what it was asking in the procedural debate.

Kissinger Suggestion  
Mr. Kissinger said that the new conference should be broken up into three separate commissions, one on energy, one on commodities, and one on problems of development. Each commission should have an equal status in the overall deliberations, he suggested.

Developing countries had argued that oil problems were no more important to some countries than the problems of food, copper, or bananas. It would be unfair to advance discussions on the one without assuring equal progress on the others, they argued.

What the producer countries want are stable, relatively high prices, enforced through international commodity agreements, guaranteed access to markets of the consumer countries, and plants inside their borders to process their own raw materials.

Consumer countries do not agree, even within their own governments, on the need for price stabilization agreements. But they are willing to talk about them. They are mainly interested in assurances that adequate supplies will be available.

As an example of U.S. thinking, President Ford's special trade representative, Frederic Dent, said last week that Washington was prepared to give developing countries a "package" of aid.

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## Drugs Other Than LSD Named

## Army's Hallucinogenic Tests Reportedly Lasted Until 1973

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The Army experimented with several types of powerful hallucinogenic drugs on servicemen in addition to LSD during tests that may have lasted as late as 1973, according to researchers who added the drugs at Edgewood arsenal.

A senior civilian researcher at the Maryland facility, who asked not to be named, confirmed yesterday that other longer-lasting hallucinogens in addition to LSD were tested on U.S. troops at Edgewood and other military bases.

He declined to say when the tests were halted, but a second researcher at the base said they were stopped after government inquiries about drug-testing on humans by the Defense Department in 1972.

The Army disclosed Friday that it used nearly 1,500 servicemen and civilians in LSD experiments between 1959 and 1967. It now plans to give all of them physical and mental examinations to determine whether the testing caused any harmful aftereffects.

An Army spokesman said yesterday that the LSD experiments ended in 1967. He added that he

had no information on whether there were experiments with other hallucinogens and did not know how long such tests could have lasted if they did take place.

The Army's announcement of its follow-up examinations of servicemen and civilians involved in LSD tests made no mention of other types of hallucinogens. Dr. Gerald Klee, a Baltimore psychiatrist who was involved in the testing program at Edgewood between 1959 and 1967, said he knew of a serviceman who required psychiatric hospitalization for two weeks in 1960 after being exposed to a type of hallucinogen known as an anticholinergic, which acts against the nerve fluid, acetylcholine.

Other drug experts said yesterday that it would be difficult for an outsider to identify which type of anticholinergics may have been used at Edgewood since researchers have synthesized dozens of varieties of the drug.

Uses of the drug range from a hallucinogenic with potency for a day or more, to a nerve gas antidote, to a nonhallucinogenic, anti-spasmodic drug used against stomach cramps and available on the open market, the experts said.

The senior Edgewood researcher said that reports on experiments involving anticholinergics and other drugs used on U.S. troops were being prepared by Army officials at Edgewood and would be sent on to the Pentagon.

## Official Channels

"It takes time to get all the facts into the Army's hands," he said. "Eventually it will all come out through official channels."

Testing of the anticholinergics on humans at Edgewood was halted, according to a second researcher at the base, after inquiries to the Defense Department in 1973 by a federal commission studying biomedical and behavioral research.

The researcher said that type of anticholinergic used at the base caused confusion in servicemen who were given the drug. The confusion lasted for several days in some cases. "The program involved military volunteers," said the researcher. "They brought about 30 or so in every two months for new tests until they stopped in 1973."

Laurence Horowitz, a former official of the National Commission for Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, said yesterday that while the commission did not have jurisdiction over the Defense Department's tests, he understood that several experimental projects were halted after inquiries were made to the Pentagon by his group.

The senior Edgewood researcher said that he knew of no deaths resulting from any hallucinogen testing experiment at the base. "No one has ever been made severely ill," he said, "and there has been no long-term damage."

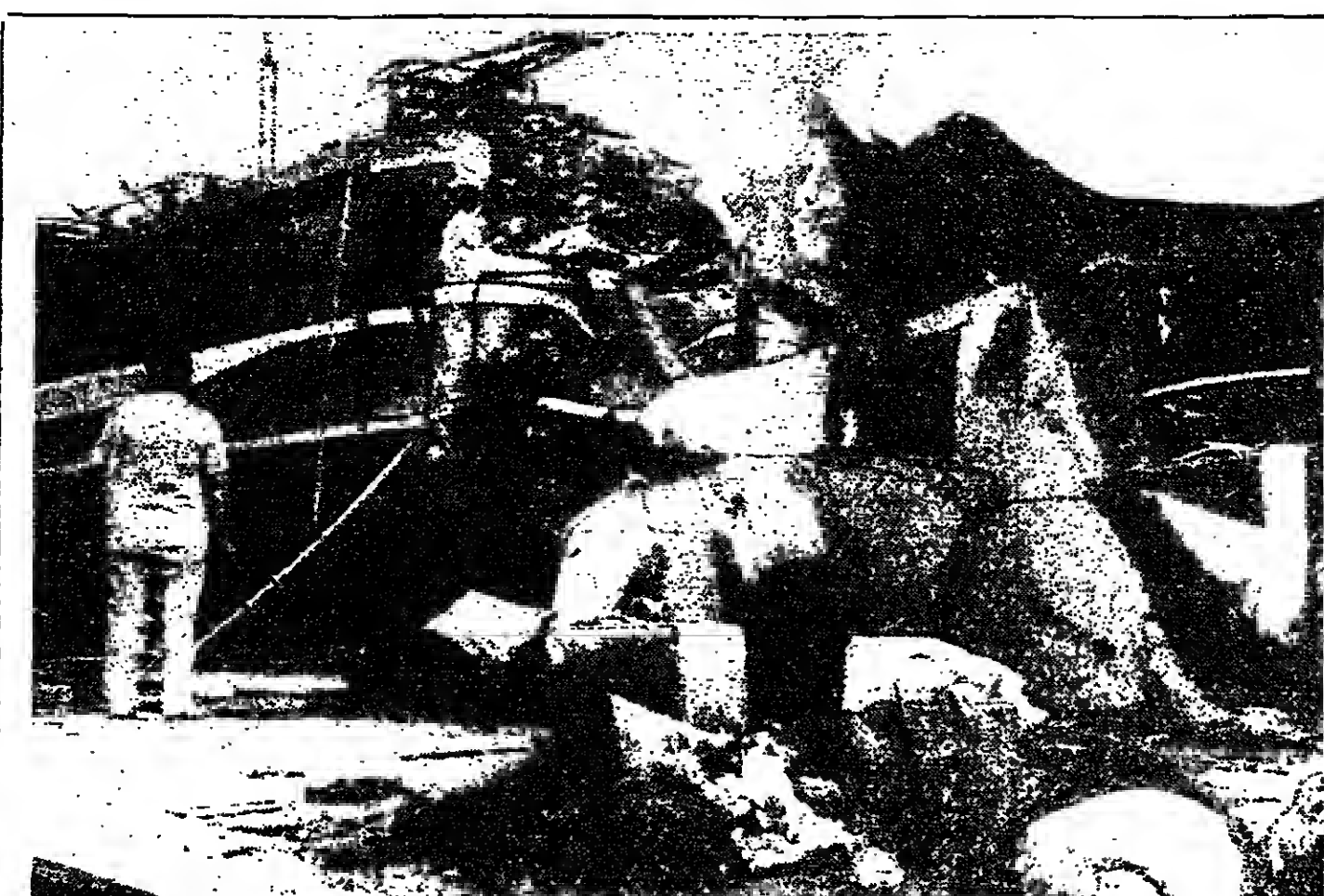
## Widespread Tests

The Army said Friday that LSD was tested on volunteer servicemen at bases in Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Utah. Testing was also done on civilian volunteers in Army-sponsored studies at the University of Maryland Medical School, the New York Psychiatric Institute, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Washington Medical School and the Tulane University Department of Neurology and Psychiatry.

LSD was manufactured in the 1950s and early 1960s by only one company, the Sandoz Research Laboratories of Switzerland. Craig Burrell, a spokesman for the company, said last week that the drug was distributed only to "legitimate investigators." These, said Mr. Burrell, were state hospitals, university psychiatric departments and the veterans' administration.

The National Institute of Mental Health conducted both in-house and contract experiments involving LSD. Officials of the agency said Friday between 50 and 100 persons received the drug during experiments conducted at facilities in Bethesda, Md. The agency also granted \$7.5 million to fund 24 research projects involving humans and animals between 1953 and 1968.

The drug did not become popular in the youth drug cult until the mid-1960s, but CIA and military researchers who conducted LSD experiments a decade earlier said there was a fascination with hallucinogens for use as a nonlethal weapon.



A view of the wreckage following the crash Saturday involving two trains near Belgrade.

## 16 Killed, 37 Injured in Train Crash Near Belgrade

BELGRADE, July 20 (AP).—An express train slammed into a passenger train waiting in a station near Belgrade yesterday, killing 16 persons and injuring 37, officials said.

Dragan Milovic, a judge who is heading the investigation, said a preliminary probe indicated that human error caused the crash at Zemun Polje station, six miles north of Belgrade.

The crash occurred yesterday afternoon when the express train from Belgrade, heading for Sarajevo, ran into a passenger train which was waiting in the station. The train in the station had come from

Vinoca in western Yugoslavia and was en route to Belgrade. Police held the engineer of the express train and the official on duty in the station for questioning.

The judge said that the express train was going 65 kilometers an hour when it hit the other train. The express train was not supposed to stop at Zemun Polje.

The waiting train, according to a timetable, should have been in the station only for one minute. However, it stayed longer because many parcels had to be unloaded, the investigating judge said.

In August of last year, an express train jumped the rails in the Zagreb station and 150 persons were killed.

## Derailing Kills 14

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 20 (UPI).—At least 14 persons were killed Thursday when a six-car commuter train jammed with 1,000 travelers was derailed as it roared into a suburban railway station at 80 miles an hour, city officials reported. About 340 were injured.

## Shepherd Is Held

TUNIS, July 20 (UPI).—

Police said today they have arrested a 20-year-old shepherd and charged him with derailing a six-to-seven passenger train 10 days ago. Seven persons were killed and 50 injured in the derailing.

## 40 Hurt in Bus Mismatch

BONN, July 20 (UPI).—A British bus, taking vacationers from Athens back to London, careened off a highway last night during a rainstorm, injuring 40 of its 42 passengers, police said. Police said three of the victims were in serious condition.

## More on the Kissinger Garbage: Cases of Whiskey on Shop List

LANTANA, Fla., July 20 (AP).—A recent sample of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's household garbage contained hundreds of Secret Service documents and a shopping list for three cases of whiskey, the National Enquirer says.

Earlier this month, Jay Gouley, a reporter for the Enquirer, a weekly newspaper, retrieved several bags full of Mr. Kissinger's trash. The State Department said such action "caused grave anguish to Mrs. Kissinger and the secretary is really revolted by what he considers a violation of the privacy of his house."

In a story in this week's editions, the newspaper said the garbage included:

- Detailed work schedules for the Secret Service agents on duty at Mr. Kissinger's home and the names of most of the agents assigned to him.

- A memo which revealed that the Secret Service is testing a new code-light signal system for all its limousines.

- A note which gave the number and type of arms carried in each Secret Service limousine.

- A note presumably written by an agent indicating that a shotgun had been left behind during Mr. Kissinger's trip to the Virgin Islands last month.

- An empty prescription envelope for S-convul, a powerful tranquilizer, that had been prescribed for one of the Kissingers by Dr. Carl Nydell, a State Department physician.

- A shopping list for a case of Jack Daniels' black label, a case of Ezra Brooks and a case of Cabin Still, all bourbon whiskeys.

## Exxon Ex-Head in Italy Says Major Firms Give to Parties

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—Vincenzo Casaniga, a central figure in recent disclosures concerning payments by U.S. oil companies to Italian political parties, said Friday that "in one way or another—all major industries in Italy, and the American companies in those industries, made political payments."

Reached in Italy by telephone, Mr. Casaniga estimated that the amount paid by oil companies represented "only 1 per cent of the total paid by all businesses to Italian parties."

Mr. Casaniga, the former head of Exxon's Italian affiliate, Esso Italiana, said that until legislation was passed last year providing some government funds for the parties, the parties had been supported since World War II by payments from businesses. "The same thing is true in France," he added.

Mr. Casaniga has been accused by Exxon of making payments of \$19 million to \$22 million to Italian parties without its authorization. Exxon has acknowledged authorizing payments of \$27 million to Italian political parties to get special legislative benefits from the Italian government.

## Bank Loan Reported

In addition, Mobil Oil Corp. told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations last week that Mr. Casaniga, as head of the trade association of privately owned oil companies in Italy, had taken a bank loan to make payments to the parties.

According to Mobil, the trade association later assessed its members, including Mobil's Italian affiliate, Mobil Oil Italiana, to pay the bank loan.

Mobil acknowledged that it had given Italian political parties payments that averaged more than \$500,000 a year from 1970 through 1973 and had disguised the payments on its books.

Informed of what Mr. Casaniga had said, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who heads the multinational subcommittee, said, "Casaniga's new allegations are not surprising, although the subcommittee has no evidence to substantiate them."

The senator said that corruption "is a cancer which is growing on business practices abroad, and we must find a way to put a stop to it. The effect in Italy has been to boost the Communist party."

Sen. Church said the subcommittee did not intend to pursue Mr. Casaniga's allegations "because the pattern has already been established."

"The issue before us now," he concluded, "is to find a remedy."

An Italian parliamentary commission is currently looking into payments by oil companies to the political parties.

## Ad in U.S. Calling for Reunion With England Is Not Ignored

By James T. Wooten

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (NYT).—When readers of the Pennsylvania Gazette, the University of Pennsylvania's monthly alumni magazine, turned to the back cover of the latest issue, they got quite a surprise.

There, in black and white, was a full-page advertisement of rather purple prose calling for an immediate reunion of this country with England and concluding with a hearty, "God Save the Queen!"

As at Lexington and Concord, the response was quick and clamorous.

"Treason!" cried a caller to the magazine's offices here on the said, old Ivy League campus.

"Cancel my subscription!" shouted another, who reminded the editors that Benjamin Franklin had helped to found the university.

"Just what the hell is going on?" wrote an irate member of the John Birch Society.

## Passion for Franks

Meanwhile, down in Richmond, Va., two young men with a passion for Franks were thoroughly enjoying the fruits of their latest one.

"We were bored by the Bicentennial," John Ambrose said after confessing that he and David Gambill were the only members of something called "The Committee for Reunion With England," a nonprofit organization devoted to a complete

## Pact Seen Near To End Cuba Ban

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 20 (AP).—The United States and most Latin American nations are virtually agreed on the wording of a draft resolution that would lift sanctions on Cuba within the next month, according to diplomats.

When approved, the resolution would leave hemisphere countries free to resume trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba "at the level and in the form" each state considers convenient.

Diplomats worked out the resolution in private talks here during a two-week conference called to modernize the Rio de Janeiro mutual defense treaty under which diplomatic and economic sanctions were imposed on Cuba 11 years ago.

## Earthquake Triggers Pacific Wave Alert

HONOLULU, July 20 (UPI).—A severe earthquake shook the floor of the Solomon Sea southeast of Bougainville Island today, raising fears of a tidal wave, but after the alert was flashed to monitoring stations, experts said such a wave was not generated.

The Honolulu Observatory said the earthquake had a preliminary magnitude of 7.7 on the open-ended Richter scale. The U.S. Geological Survey in Colorado said the quake extended to a shallow depth, which often yields very large waves. But monitoring stations throughout the Pacific reported no significant underwater seismic movement.

## EEC-Malaysia Talks

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 20 (UPI).—A 12-man delegation from the European Economic Community countries arrived today for a five-day visit.

The visitors from France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium will be briefed on the country's economic development and meet with Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and other officials.

## Suggests Some of Smaller Class

## Pentagon Opposes Navy Plan To Build 12 'Supercarriers'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—The Defense Department, in what could develop into a major policy controversy within the Pentagon, is challenging the Navy's plans to build a fleet of 12 nuclear-powered "supercarriers" at a cost of tens of billions of dollars.

In a secret "issue paper" circulating within the Pentagon, the Defense Department is suggesting that the Navy plan on a future "mix" of aircraft carriers, consisting of six of the "supercarriers" and six to nine smaller, less-expensive carriers.

The department is suggesting what the "issue paper" describes as a "fundamental reallocation of Navy resources" away from the large aircraft carrier.

Whether the Navy still dominated by "carrier admirals" will accept such a fundamental change remains to be seen.

## Budgetary Pressures

The admirals find themselves under severe budgetary pressures to accept the suggestions of the Defense Department for a reshaping of the fleet, and they already are advancing arguments in congressional testimony as to why the Navy should continue building \$2-billion "supercarriers" at the rate of one every other year for the next 15 years.

The budgetary pressures are bringing the carrier issue to a head and could reopen inter-service rivalries.

Basically, the Navy finds itself in a position where, under the long-term budgetary guidelines laid down by the Defense Department, it has insufficient funds to build the carriers and the accompanying escort ships.

Such a nuclear-powered cruiser costing \$1.2 billion and at the same time construct other combat and support ships that it thinks it needs to build up to a 600-ship fleet.

As the "issue paper" puts it, the Navy has an "affordability problem" stemming in large part from the heavy allocation of its resources to large carriers and their expensive escort ships. About 50 per cent of the Navy's budget now goes into the procurement and operation of carriers.

## Immediate Issue

The immediate issue before the Navy and the Defense Department is what kind of ship should be built to replace the eight conventional-powered carriers. For several years, the Navy has been planning to replace them with nuclear-powered carriers. The carriers would cost \$1.6 billion to \$2 billion each but when airplanes and other equipment are included each carrier would represent over its lifetime a capital investment of about \$8 billion.

The Defense Department plan contemplates that the Navy would be permitted to build two of the "supercarriers" sometime in the future. But as an immediate replacement, the department proposes the alternative of constructing a new class of "medium carriers," displacing about 50,000 tons.

## Return of 8-Inch Gun

SAN DIEGO, July 20 (NYT).—Once the main weapon of the Navy's vanishing cruiser force, the eight-inch gun has returned to the fleet's arsenal in a new light, fast-firing version for use aboard destroyers and escort vessels.

The newly developed turret gun, capable of firing either a conventional 260-pound shell or one of the "smart projectiles" guided by laser beam or with rocket

## USAF Major Gets Six Years for Fraud

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 20 (UPI).—An Air Force major who pleaded guilty to defrauding the military and stealing government property was sentenced last week to six years at hard labor, fined \$15,000 and dismissed from the service.

An Air Force spokesman said the dismissal of Maj. Louis Wally, 44, a former associate professor at the Air Force Academy, was equivalent to a dishonorable discharge. Last Friday, Maj. Wally pleaded guilty to charges of falsifying travel vouchers totaling \$6,720 and converting to his own use four dogs bought by the government for academy research projects.

## Agreement Averts U.S. Railroad Strike

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The nation's railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks reached a tentative contract agreement Friday, averting a threatened nationwide strike.

The agreement was basically the same approved earlier by seven other railroad unions, which provided wage and benefit increases of 41 per cent over three years. However, the latest agreement included additional issues that were of special interest to the clerks' union.

boosters, was test-fired last week off the southern California coast from the destroyer USS Hull, a veteran of Vietnam combat.

The Hull, like the Navy's other destroyers, formerly carried five-inch guns firing shells having about one-third the power of the new armament.

Described by the Navy as its first new large-caliber gun in 30 years, the new weapon, known as the Mark 71, can fire 12 shells a minute, more than three times the firing speed of the heavier eight-inch guns used for many years on cruisers.

There is still debate within the Navy, according to Washington sources, about which ships to equip with the new gun.

## Justice Dept. Deal With a Union Alleged

By Everett R. Holmes

LOS ANGELES, July 20 (NYT).—Harry Haller, a self-described long-time government informer, has told the House Judiciary Committee that the Justice Department made a secret deal with Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, in which the department agreed to "go easy" in pressing criminal action against the labor leader's son and another union official. Both had been accused of misusing union funds.

In exchange, according to Haller, Mr. Fitzsimmons turned over to the government evidence that the union believed could be used in prosecuting two of Mr. Fitzsimmons's associates for income-tax fraud. However, charges were brought against only one, and he was acquitted.

Haller, a former convict, says he also told committee staff members that William Lynch, head of the Justice Department's organized crime section, laid down the terms of the deal and supervised seven months of negotiations in 1972 that included clandestine meetings in various parts of the country.

## Union's Support

Haller, who is from Los Angeles, says the long bargaining was quickly concluded after Mr. Fitzsimmons and other members of the executive committee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters visited former President Richard Nixon on July 17, 1973, and pledged the union's full support for his re-election.

Efforts to reach Mr. Lynch, as well as Mr. Fitzsimmons and his son, Richard, were unavailing. Inquiries were referred by Mr. Lynch's office to Robert Stevenson, the Justice Department's public information staff. Mr. Stevenson said he had discussed the matter with Mr. Lynch and "there is no comment."

"We do not take any statements by Mr. Haller very seriously," Mr. Stevenson said.

But other sources said the alleged deal was under study by the Judiciary Committee. While the panel has not obtained corroborating evidence, it is preparing an investigation into the matter, according to these sources.

Haller, who says that he acted as a go-between for Mr. Fitzsimmons and dealt with two Internal Revenue Service investigators who acted for the Justice Department, said in an interview that his account was the substance of what he told members of the committee staff last month.

Haller, 56, was released from prison on Dec. 13 after serving six months for bank-loan fraud. He said that he had decided to "blow the lid off the whole mess" regarding the purported deal because the Teamsters failed to pay him certain fees and because "the Justice Department wanted to get me out of circulation" by sending him to prison after he had arranged the deal.

## Chauvinist Gorilla Is Loser As Women's Lib Goes Ape

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., July 20 (AP).—Even female gorillas may resist male chauvinist approaches, as Calabar, would-be king of the gorilla clan at the Yerkes Primate Research Center here, has learned—the hard way.

Two months ago scientists introduced Calabar and his two male companions to four female gorillas and put them all in a 100-foot-square compound. The object: baby gorillas. The researchers also wanted to observe the formation of a gorilla family unit.

Calabar immediately set out to let the females know that he thought he was boss. He scampered around and roughed them up a little.

The females took it quietly. But a few weeks later, three of them cornered Calabar. They beat him up.

"Gorillas tend to establish allies," explained a researcher, Ron Nadler. He added that the females had apparently agreed to resist any attempt at male domination.

Calabar, although not injured seriously, was removed from the compound.

## Warren Report Called Flawed

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—A member of the Senate committee investigating U.S. intelligence activities said the Warren commission report on the assassination of President John Kennedy in 1963 contained a fatal flaw and should be re-examined.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., old evidence uncovered by Senate investigators on CIA plots against the life of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro provided a motive for the assassination that was not dealt with by the Warren commission.

## Chauvinist Gorilla Is Loser As Women's Lib Goes Ape

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**HARRY WINSTON**

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

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## Stereotypes in Portugal

Portugal continues to break the stereotypes of military rule and revolution. Not that the government there doesn't continue to use them—to warn of "rightist" plots and how the Socialists and Christian Democrats give them conscious or unconscious support; to define the "people" as those who back the small minority of Communists, despite all the evidence of the polls against that assumption. But the left-wing militarists have still been unwilling or unable to suppress the upsurge of popular sentiment on behalf of the major parties. And that is not the way military dictators are supposed to operate.

Within recent years, there has been a growing movement toward the left within many military establishments: Peru was an example of this, and there are evidences of it in the Colombian Army. Portugal, because of its strategic position, was a very important instance: because it was tilted far to the left after the initial overthrow of Salazar's legacy. It has seemed that it would create a Communist rule by the armed forces—something new in the history of revolutions.

But Communist control of Portugal's mili-

tary services is not complete, and there was another very important exception to the usual in the Portuguese experience. Military dictatorships, whether of the right or the left, do not usually consult the popular will in any organized fashion. Rather, like Castro in Cuba, they prefer to draw their mandates from demonstrations in public places. But Portugal did have an election, and after that vote a "dictatorship of the proletariat," in or out of uniform, would be very obviously just that—a rule imposed by the few on the many.

It may still come to Portugal. The specific steps taken by the regime—in turning over the Socialist newspaper Republica to its mechanical workers, in nationalizing the Catholic radio, as well as other nationalizations—have not been done in consultation with the people, but often against the will of the majority. But the military did not use their talk of rightist plots to put down demonstrations this weekend, and it is very clear that should they precipitate a struggle now, it would be a bitter one. The army may have the tanks and guns, but the people have tasted freedom and it will not be easy to take it away from them again.

## 'When in Rome'

There can be little doubt that big business has fallen to a low level in public esteem. A recent Gallup poll shows that big business came in last among all other institutions comprising what is sometimes called the U.S. power structure: at the top of the list were organized religion and education with scores of 68 per cent and 67 per cent respectively, and at the bottom were big (organized) labor with 38 per cent and big business with 34 per cent. Business's loss of public respect has been precipitate in recent years: in 1965, 55 per cent of those interviewed in a Harris poll expressed confidence in business—compared with 18 per cent in 1975.

The recent spate of revelations about corporate bribery overseas is one example of how business firms are destroying public respect and confidence in their institutions. Businessmen often like to treat stories of white-collar crime as occasional lapses of judgment that should not be held against business in general. But there is nothing trivial or occasional about the \$27 million that Exxon authorized its Italian subsidiary to pay to political parties from 1963 through 1971 in exchange for specific legislative and other favors; alas, the president of Esso Italiana either paid out or pocketed an additional \$19 million, for which he was dismissed as a disloyal and dishonest corporate officer. Similarly, Northrop has required its chairman to resign because of his "heavy share" of the corporation's use of bribery as a sales tool for its aircraft abroad.

Some businessmen, affecting an air of knowledgeable realism, say, "When in

Rome . . ." To be sure, bribery and corruption are endemic in some countries. But that is not to say that all multinational companies succumb to the polluted environment or think that it is the only or even the best way to conduct a successful business abroad.

There is another basic error in the "when in Rome . . ." rationalization of corporate corruption: it happens not only in Rome or Riyadh or Santiago or Ottawa, or Tegucigalpa, but also in such places as New Orleans, New York, and, worst of all, in Washington.

The plain fact is that Watergate and the disclosure of the widespread illegal business financing of the Nixon administration showed that business payments made in exchange for political favors, or as protection against possible revenge, were made by a long list of the most important, and once most respected, American corporations—as indeed had presumably been the case in previous administrations as well.

Respectable and intelligent businessmen, who have kept silent lest they be drummed out of the club or perhaps cost their companies sales, must decide whether they want to speak out against such corruption and take strong action to prevent it, both within their own firms and in their industries—or have the public conclude that all business is part of the same racket. The present atmosphere of public cynicism and distrust toward business, if it is permitted to continue, could in the end be the death of the free enterprise system—and perhaps of freedom itself. Business's own conduct will in large part determine the outcome.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Beyond Soyuz-Apollo

Back in the 1950s, the launching of the first Soviet Sputniks delivered an unsettling blow to American national self-esteem.

Coming at a time when Nikita Khrushchev was boasting "We shall bury you" and when frantic efforts to launch American unmanned space satellites suffered a series of humiliating failures, the immediate impact was a loss of confidence as well as greatly heightened concern about the future of the nation. The reaction took diverse forms, ranging from the push to cram "new math" down the throats of school children to the eminently successful Apollo program that put Americans on the moon and returned them safely to earth.

In Moscow, too, the original Khrushchev dreams about space triumphs and economic progress as the triumphal road to world Communism gave way to more realistic views after Khrushchev himself was purged. Now, 18 years after the space age began, Soviet and American astronauts are in the final stages of the first cooperative manned space mission in history, one in which for two days Soviet and American spacecraft were joined together as one.

In an entirely rational world, this historic Soyuz-Apollo experiment would be only the beginning of a wide-ranging program for the joint exploration of space and for the joint exploitation of the resources in space for serving the needs of humanity. Such cooperation in space, moreover, would quickly be extended well beyond the United States and Soviet Union to include not only the countries friendly to these two great powers, but all nations interested in space research and willing to contribute human and material means for a common effort.

The possible projects are numerous and could easily provide an agenda for cooperative work stretching at least to the end of

this century. Stations in space flying the United Nations flag and manned by multinational crews could genuinely realize the "open skies" which President Eisenhower urged in the 1950s.

An international effort could well create the first permanent manned base on the moon to investigate further the availability of its resources or to help maintain experimental artificial worlds set up in space to provide new outlets for earth's expanding population. The prospects for a manned expedition to Mars and even eventually for another expedition to the bizarre conditions of Venus would be enormously enhanced if the nations of the earth could combine in a joint effort.

There are other, in some ways even more important, gains that could be realized from such intimate, joint collaboration in space. The past several days have seen a remarkable flowering of good feeling between Soviet and American citizens. The television pictures showing Soviet and American astronauts working together in friendly, confident fashion, 140 miles above the earth, have inevitably raised questions about why similar friendly cooperation is not more frequent on terra firma.

The obstacles to such expanded cooperation in space are all too obvious. Between the Soviet Union and the United States there still exist deep suspicions and many areas of rivalry. Nevertheless, for anyone who remembers the grim atmosphere of 1957-58, the Apollo-Soyuz mission must seem a political as well as scientific miracle. Perhaps from the perspective of the year 2050, it will seem equally incredible that as late as 1975 there could still be doubts about the prospects for large-scale international cooperation in space.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

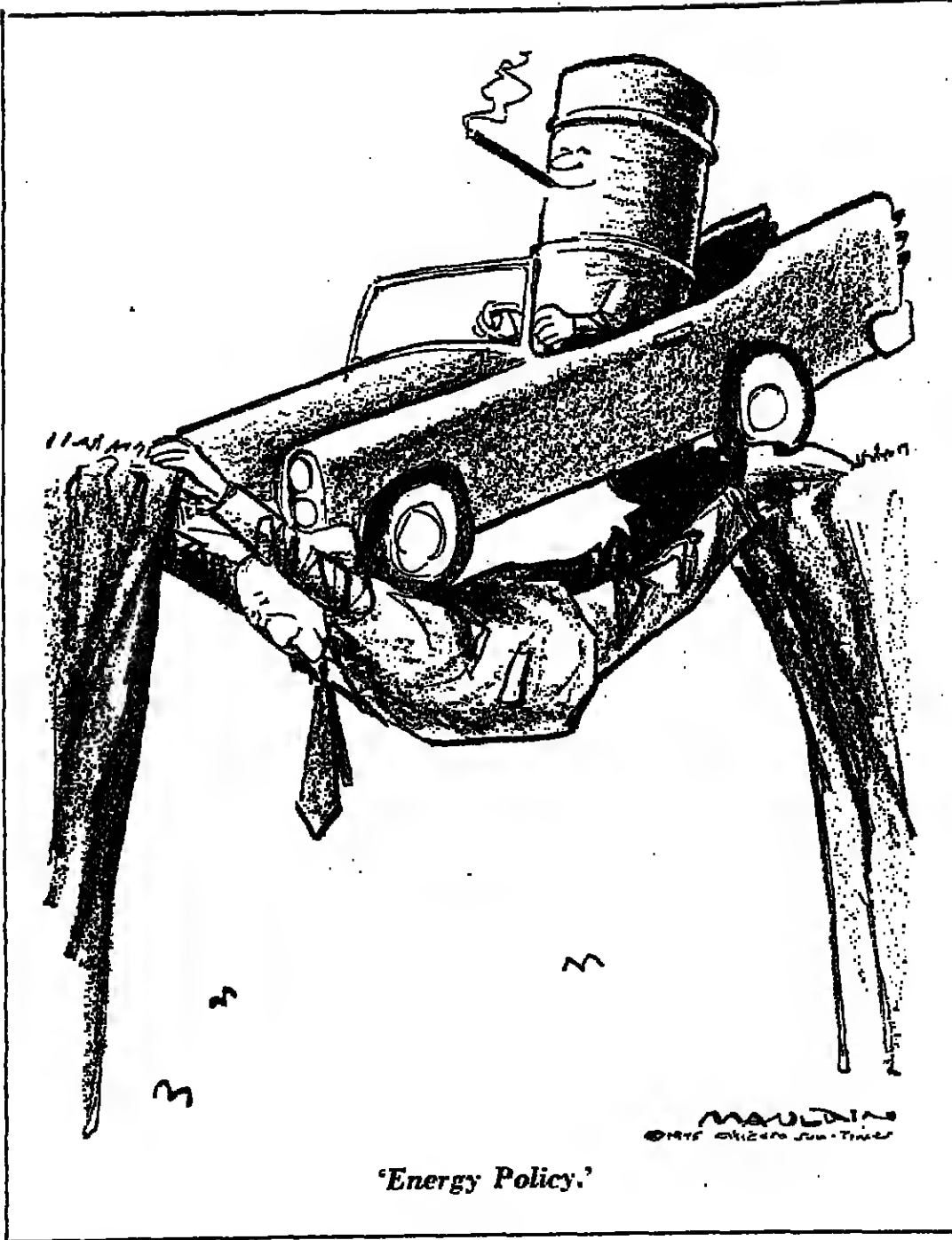
July 21, 1900

PARIS—Yesterday was not merely the hottest day of the present hot spell, it was absolutely the hottest day of which there is any scientific record in Paris, and the thermometer at the Montsouris Observatory registered a maximum temperature of 36.6 centigrade (97.8 Fahrenheit). It was the ninth consecutive day that the temperature had registered over 30 degrees.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1925

LONDON—A Venetian copy of the Gutenberg Bible, one of the rarest books in the world, arrived here this afternoon for Edward Goldston, who is reported to have paid a sum running well into five figures for it. This is very easy to believe, for there are only six others and these are the first editions of the world's printed literature in existence.



## From the Jungle to the Jumble

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON—Just as in France during its fruitless Indochina campaign, the Portuguese Army—which is to say its officer corps—was conquered by its enemies in a colonial war. But there is one major difference.

French officers left Indochina deeply impregnated with the political techniques of Mao Tse-tung, as transmitted onward by Ho Chi Minh, but they were not persuaded by Marxism's ideology. As a result, the French officers remained anti-Communist and became what one might call socialist-nationalists.

While ferociously loyal to the state, many officers found when they were transferred from the Orient to Algeria that they were no longer integrated into French society. They became a separate organization within the nation's social structure, yet divided from it.

### Almost a Sect

As they continued a vain fight to preserve a shrinking empire, blamed for successive defeats by an increasing number of civilians content to yield that empire, the professional officers became a kind of French janituary corps, almost a sect.

They read Lenin and Mao, rejecting theory but adopting action methods. Even before the revolt against De Gaulle in the unsuccessful OAS affair, it was clear that the army had become deeply influenced by its negative experience in Indochina's "revolutionary war." Algeria was a footnote, closer to home, more emotionally involving, but intellectually less significant.

In 1960 I wrote: "If any military group is ever staged in France, it will be made by the captains and the colonels." I was wrong: the coup was successfully led by what De Gaulle called a "quartette" of four high generals who tried to overthrow him.

Another European empire last year experienced its own military coup and for the same reasons. Portugal's freedom—in this case successful in ousting the government—was the well-known Gen. Spínola. But he was only a front, brought in by his juniors. He imagined himself to have the

political talents of a De Gaulle but turned out to have those of a MacArthur.

The Portuguese officers who ultimately took over were minor in grade, mostly of humble origin, professionals, and cut off from their homeland as they spent year after year in the African jungles, fighting in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. The Angolan conflict was militarily subordinate.

Like their French counterparts, they too were conquered by the enemy, not just in the sense of losing battles but in the sense of accepting his ideas. Yet with Portugal it was a more complete conquest. The Portuguese officers learned their Marxism through men like Spínola, Machuel, of Mozambique's Frelimo, and they were also at least as influenced by guerrilla ideology as by its Marxist methods.

Behind Spínola's facade they ousted the anemic final phase of a 48-year-old dictatorship. Yet it was as if Gen. Nguib had an Egyptian ouster of King Farouk and there had been no Nasser to move in behind him. When Spínola staged an abortive coup last March—and fled—the Armed Forces Movement of younger officers consolidated its lion's share of power. But there was—and is—no single outstanding strongman.

Today the AFM is the key to Portugal's future. It dominates the situation because no party—Communist, Socialist, moderate, or ultra-rightist—much less the silent right wing—could run the show without it. Now all have been excluded as the AFM moves ever deeper into its own dictatorship.

### Military Clout

To govern this country today requires implied military clout. The AFM, whose revolutionary council has an inner control committee of eleven, proclaims it will stay in charge at least three to five more years.

Moreover, the AFM is constituting itself a new class. Yesterday's captains and commanders are now generals and admirals. They live in handsome villas and whiz around in Mercedes cars.

Power may not yet have gone to their heads but it has gone to their stomachs.

It is hard to analyze what is becoming of the Marxist influences absorbed in Africa. Some, like the President, Gen. Costa Gomes, are moderates. Some like the Prime Minister, Gen. Goncalves, are close to Communism. Gen. Carvalho, head of national security, is a hero to ultra-leftists.

For the present they seem to be maintaining an image of unity. The public still doesn't know if any political party will ultimately gain influence over the AFM, or vice versa. Is Portugal in for a real revolution or is it stuck with the kind of counter-revolution implied by military dictatorship?

The fundamental fact is that there is no oil shortage and no energy crisis. Rather, there is a political crisis. The oil-exporting countries have become cohesive enough to blackmail the wealthy industrial countries by raising the price of oil to an extortionate level, keeping it there, and threatening to raise it still higher.

## Ford's Mistaken Policies President of Oil

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—The oil problem is essentially political in nature and can only be overcome by the power of government. But the United States has been unable to cope with the problem because the Nixon and Ford administrations have insisted upon treating it as an economic issue that can be resolved by the natural play of market forces.

Because of the sudden, huge increase in the price of oil, the inflation and the recession were both made much worse than they would otherwise have been. As long as President Ford persists in his mistaken policies, the United States will continue to suffer severe economic damage in lost jobs and depreciated currency.

Ford follows the judgment of the major international oil companies on oil problems in the same way that he amiably heeds the advice of other big businesses on the problems that interest them. This is partly because, like Richard Nixon before him, he is heavily dependent on the oil industry as part of his political base. He is also a stolid believer in the business ideology of rugged individualism. Free markets and price competition—virtues that enter more clearly in his mind than they do in the practices of the international oil industry.

### Dreary Record

But, basically, Ford plods ahead with his disastrous policies because he does not know any better. No one who knew Gerald Ford and his dreary, negative record during a quarter-century in the House of Representatives would ever have chosen him to lead the nation in meeting a complete and unprecedented situation.

There are many men in both parties in Congress who much better understand the real nature of the oil problem. But because the solutions require sacrifice, it is almost insuperably difficult to put together a two-thirds majority in support of legislation.

The fundamental fact is that there is no oil shortage and no energy crisis. Rather, there is a political crisis. The oil-exporting countries have become cohesive enough to blackmail the wealthy industrial countries by raising the price of oil to an extortionate level, keeping it there, and threatening to raise it still higher.

### Business Partners

In this crisis, no one is defending the interests of American consumers. Although five of the seven major international oil companies are American-owned, their interests and the nation's interests are not identical.

With the world market now glutted with oil, these American

companies help the Arab countries allocate and rationalize the cutbacks in production that are necessary to keep prices from falling. As business partners of the Arabs in the Middle East and as producers of oil in the United States, these companies have no incentive to keep the price of oil down. On the contrary, they are the propaganda and political propaganda inside this country for the cartel.

Ford is now urging Congress to abolish the price ceiling of \$5.25 a barrel on oil from wells that were producing before 1973. This so-called "old oil" provides 40 per cent of U.S. supplies. The rest of native oil is selling at a world cartel price of about \$19 a barrel.

Since companies produce both old and new oil, they are getting an average price for their total output of roughly \$15.50 a barrel. That is triple the price of only two years ago. Yet the companies have the audacity to say that they need to get the extortionate world price for all their oil if they are to have any "incentive" to search for and produce additional oil in the United States.

The United States ought to have the political will and toughness to refuse to be blackmailed. It should stabilize the price of domestic oil, old and new, at \$7.50 a barrel as provided in a bill sponsored by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich. It should then make a concerted effort to break the world cartel price.

### Political Signal

The Arab countries supplied only 1.3 million barrels of oil a day to the United States in the first quarter of this year, less than 8 per cent of total U.S. requirements. By conservation, the United States could promptly reduce oil consumption by that amount. A sustained cutback of this magnitude would be a significant political signal to the cartel.

Gasoline consumption could be limited by law to the present level of consumption. As the economy recovered and as Detroit produced more fuel-efficient cars, gasoline consumption could be gradually reduced from present levels by steeply rising gasoline taxes.

The United States could adopt a much firmer policy toward Saudi Arabia and Iran than merely getting some of its devalued dollars back by selling them military equipment and petrochemical plants. They should both be treated by law as "enemy" blacklisted nations.

As the world's strongest economic power and greatest single user of petroleum, the United States could face down the cartel and win. But not as long as its President espouses the policies of the American "division of" the world oil cartel.

## New Phase in U.S.-Soviet Science?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Are Soviet science and American science "docking"—passing beyond the now-routine exchange of published papers, formal visits by scientists and smiles pasted on in the name of détente, and actually heading into joint projects that quicken the pace of research and offer substantial benefits that the United States would not get by working in the old way?

In this question lies the test of détente: a good deal more than a good deal more, but demonstrated by the flashy Apollo-Soyuz rendezvous in space. I put the question to a half-dozen American observers, officials and participants in the Soviet-American scientific scene, and here is what they said.

All start from the premise that allowance must be made for a slow or unequal return because American participation is impelled by a variety of political considerations, personal and national, little touching science. No important American scientific effort is yet in a Russian basket.

Except for the few fields where Russians excel, Americans are sensitive to the fact—and it's accepted as a fact—that in the past 15 years of scientific exchanges and more recently in some commercial deals, the Russians have gotten the lion's share of the useful new technology gained by either country.

### Moscow Summit

It was partly to right this imbalance (an imbalance perhaps more irritating and embarrassing than harmful) and partly to mark a new political notch that Nixon not a ready Brezhnev to agree to start switching the emphasis of Soviet-American scientific collaboration from inspections of what the other fellow was doing, to working together on the basis of "reciprocity, mutual benefit and equality." These were, in Americans' view, the key words in the Nixon-Brezhnev

scientific agreements of the Moscow summit in 1972.

Last January the congressional General Accounting Office published a generally unenthusiastic study of the fledgling U.S.-U.S.S.R. cooperative programs in science and technology. The GAO questioned whether Washington was getting its money's worth.

The administration responds that the GAO looked too early and too lightly to take the program's real measure. With 11 technical agreements now signed, 19 of the 140 joint projects so far selected are at the crucial "point of joint work" involving shared use of pilot plants, technical facilities, patent populations or natural areas, it is said.

### Comparing Plans

One distinguished American scientist says that in his field personal contacts have gotten richer so that the two countries' experts are now informally comparing future plans, but that there had been an increase in official Soviet irritations—unanswered, communications unanswered, and so on. Russian bureaucrats are keeping Brezhnev from learning of his scientists' frustrations, this American believes. The power struggle now plainly under way in the Soviet Academy of Sciences—the evidence: an anniversary celebration postponed, a leadership void continuing—may also be relevant.

Others wonder whether the Kremlin may fear that the new cooperative programs, like the old and continuing exchanges, help American scientists to disseminate unwanted liberal ideas in the closed Russian society, and to promote the elimination of Russian Jewish scientists.

The Antarctic, where joint expeditions are conducted and

American plant instruments which Russians read, and certain aspects of oceanography—those dealing with physical information rather than biology, which gets you into fisheries, are cited as areas where successful if limited cooperation has already taken place.

### Unperfected Science

One gets the impression, however, that the search for superconducting materials is still an unperfected science in itself. The problem, one expert told me, is to derive projects from which both partners need the results, which require a commitment of physical resources, and which offer a visible payoff: work on applied problems will probably be more fruitful than pure basic research. Earthquake prediction by cosmic changes might all this, he said. A remote possibility is to build together large, expensive research instruments—the Butavia accelerator, which cost \$100 million to build and cost \$30 million a year to run, give you the idea.

I think that trying to tighten meaningful bonds between Soviet science and American science involves a certain risk—not so much the risk of being cheated, as the risk of not getting as much as expected out of it in terms of the scientific, administrative and psychic costs. It involves, too, a certain faith—faith in the idea that the scientific political payoff may be as valuable as any scientific-economic result. Ropes must be modest. The scientific establishments of Russia and the United States will not soon be joined in that web of interlocking interests which Nixon and Kissinger once dreamed might become the cement and glue of détente.

## Letters

### Ashe Is Aces

For those of us who have been spoiled at the kind of example Jimmy Connors has been setting for young people, Arthur Ashe's victory at Wimbledon has been an even more important event than it is to the tennis world. The tennis court has been turned into a platform for the promotion of a just and peaceful world. The attitudes are easily carried over into other spheres of life by admiring youth whose idols and idols are often selected from the area of sports.

We must all feel relieved that even in our modern world a demonstration of good humanity, tolerance and strength of spirit can still produce results.

Thank you, Arthur Ashe, for doing more for the world than any other tennis player. You have given hope to many concerned persons and to a good many confused young people. You are not just a tennis player—you are an excellent citizen of the world.

GRETSEL JANTELIN, Copenhagen.

### Making Money

The lies, intrigues and conspiracy that shadowed the administration of our last four presidents are surfacing in a society discouraged by the reprehensible moral and political consequences of severely sanctioned extra-legal activities.

As man's universal preoccupation, making money, dominates his innate desire to be at peace with himself and his fellow man, bribery becomes a standard tool. Arbitrary defrayments known as gifts or gratuities, usually accompanied by large business dealings, offend America's purists; at pretentious levels, its financiers in display their money and valuable influence without righteous remuneration. In effect, an indignant and perhaps jealous international community appreciates the extent of this business man's inappropriateness as another manifestation of "Ugly Americanism," further staining an already tarnished tableau, and warranting condemnation of a government that tolerates ruthless financial ventures.

JEFFREY MORGAN, Pont-de-la-Maye, France.

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Mrs. Sheila Buckley following her appearance in court.

### He Is Said to Start Hunger Strike

## Bail Is Denied to Stonehouse, But Is Given to His Secretary

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 20 (NYT).—A London magistrate denied bail yesterday to John Stonehouse and ordered the member of Parliament and former Labor government minister imprisoned until July 28.

At the same time, details were issued on the formal charges against the 50-year-old MP. They allege that he planned his disappearance at least four months before he left London for Miami Beach. Mr. Stonehouse vanished after going for a swim in Miami Beach on Nov. 20. He later turned up in Australia under an assumed name.

His bizarre disappearance has embarrassed the Labor party and intrigued newspaper readers. He has said that he fled because of business pressures, a mental collapse and a yearning to "create a new identity and attempt to live a new life."

He faces 21 charges of fraud,

theft and conspiracy, involving a total of \$374,000. His former secretary-companion, Mrs. Sheila Buckley, faces six charges alleging theft, fraud and conspiracy.

Stonehouse to Appeal  
Mr. Stonehouse was placed in custody after Anthony Whitefield, attorney for the director of public prosecutions, said there was a risk that the MP would abscond "and thereby compel a repetition of the protracted and very expensive extradition process." Mr. Stonehouse's lawyer said later that he would appeal the ruling by the magistrate, Evelyn Russell.

Mrs. Buckley was placed on bail until Aug. 11.  
The Associated Press reported that Mr. Stonehouse's daughter, Beatrice, said that the MP has begun a hunger strike in Brixton Jail. She told newsmen today: "He thought he was coming back to Britain to put his word across. They are not allowing him to do so."

But Mrs. Buckley said she was not sure whether it was a hunger strike or whether he was off his food. "He must have been disappointed yesterday at not getting bail and he could just be off his food," she said.  
"False Pretences"

The charges against Mr. Stonehouse include using false passports, attempting to obtain life insurance "by fabricating evidence upon which his death would be presumed," conspiring to defraud creditors in an export venture and "dishonestly obtaining by false pretences" travelers checks, airline tickets and an American Express card.

During the proceedings, Mr. Stonehouse, who is married, sat beside Mrs. Buckley. A former minister of aviation and minister of state for technology, he waited impassively while the magistrate heard normal cases, including those involving a drunk and three youths accused of loitering near cars. Committal proceedings, to decide whether there is a case for trial of Mr. Stonehouse, are set to start July 23.

### Obituaries

## Karl Schleizer, 51, Chief Of Austrian People's Party

VIENNA, July 20 (AP).—Karl Schleizer, 51, chairman of the Christian-Democratic Austrian People's party, died yesterday in a car crash, police reported.

The car, driven by Mr. Schleizer, crashed head-on into a truck near Bruck in the Austrian province of Styria.

Mr. Schleizer was his party's candidate for chancellor in the national elections scheduled for Oct. 5, against the incumbent Socialist, Bruno Kreisky.

Chancellor Kreisky was one of the first to express condolences to Mr. Schleizer's widow. He hailed the opposition leader as a dedicated Austrian with whom he had never had any personal differences.

Mr. Schleizer was born to a farming family in Carinthia on Jan. 8, 1924. After the annexation of Austria by Germany in 1938, he served in the German Army. After World War II, he studied agriculture.

He rose through the ranks of the provincial government in Carinthia to the Austrian cabinet, where he became minister of defense and then of agriculture.

After the Socialist election victory, the Austrian People's party went into opposition and Mr. Schleizer was elected its leader in 1971.

The Austrian People's party's

Swede Guilty of Fraud, Made to Pay \$5 Million  
STOCKHOLM, July 20 (Reuters).—A former director of a major Swedish scientific research foundation was jailed Friday for two years and ordered to pay damages of more than 31 million kronor (\$5.3 million) after one of the longest and most complex trials in Swedish legal history.

Birge Strid, 68, who once headed the Wenner-Gren Foundation, was found guilty on charges of gross fraud, breach of trust and tax evasion in connection with the collapse of the Wenner-Gren financial empire. The trial began 10 months ago.

Two other foundation directors were found not guilty on all counts.



Karl Schleizer

secretary-general, Herbert Kohlmaier, said that Mr. Schleizer's death was a hard blow for the party. He said that party leaders would meet soon to elect a new chairman to face Mr. Kreisky in the elections.

Recent opinion polls have given Mr. Kreisky's Socialists an edge, overcoming a low period in which the Socialists lost several regional elections.

Lefty Frizzell.

NASHVILLE, July 20 (AP).—Country music singer Lefty Frizzell, 47, died yesterday, following a stroke, hospital officials said. Among his songs were "I Love You a Thousand Ways" and "If You've Got the Money, Honey, I've Got the Time." In 1951 he had four songs in the top 10 of country music.

Boris Babochkin.

MOSCOW, July 20 (UPI).—Boris Babochkin, 71, a film actor and producer, of the Maly Academic Theater, has died, Tass said Friday.

Juanes Tavora.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 20 (AP).—Field Marshal Juarez Tavora, 77, former transportation and agriculture minister and once a candidate for the Brazilian presidency, died Friday in a hospital here.



Four Britons carry President Idi Amin of Uganda to an official reception in Kampala.

### Tougher Stand Is Likely

## Boycott by Moderates Augurs OAU Sanctions on S. Africa

KAMPALA, July 20 (UPI).—Militant nations hope to push through a tough resolution against South Africa at the 55th ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity here in the vacuum created by an apparent boycott by the moderate bloc, conference sources said today.

Three days after the conference opened, delegates from Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, which favor continued contact with South Africa, had not arrived at the session, which is preparing the ground for the 12th OAU summit meeting on July 28.

Representatives of the 46-nation organization have agreed for the first time to discuss whether South Africa should be considered a colony or an independent state.

Militant Approach

President Idi Amin of Uganda, the OAU chairman, on Friday called for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations, an economic boycott of South Africa and the "destruction" of the government of Prime Minister John Vorster by warfare, if necessary.

At a meeting in April, the OAU drew up a declaration that emphasized the need for continued contact with South Africa and a peaceful solution if possible.

But with the architects of that declaration, Tanzania and Zambia, still absent, sources said that a tougher final document would probably be presented to the OAU summit meeting.

Tomorrow the delegates may

## A Black Leader Bars Any Talks Inside Rhodesia

DAR ES SALAAM, July 20 (AP).—A leader of Rhodesia's black African nationalists said in an interview today that Prime Minister Ian Smith has three months to agree to constitutional talks outside the country or a greatly intensified guerrilla war will ensue.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, said the nationalists were adhering to their demand that constitutional talks must be held outside Rhodesia.

"How can we conduct a constitutional conference to go and mix and discuss ideas in a country which is ruled under a state of emergency where we are viewed as enemies of the present regime and vice versa?" he told the Tanzania government newspaper, the Sunday News.

The bishop added that an additional reason the talks cannot be held in Rhodesia is that several ANC leaders were in exile from the country. He suggested South Africa as a venue acceptable to both sides.

4 Soldiers Killed

SALISBURY, July 20 (Reuters).—Four white Rhodesian soldiers were killed during a clash with guerrillas in northeast Rhodesia yesterday, a government communiqué said today. Four whites were slightly wounded, it said.

A total of 71 whites have now been killed in the two-year guerrilla war. In the same period, 569 guerrillas have been reported killed.

discuss South Africa when they take up a 41-point agenda that also includes the Middle East, Angola, Afro-Arab relations and Ethiopia's Eritrean province.

Kampala Beautified  
Meanwhile, Kampala received the last touches on its extensive facelift in preparation for the summit.

Every shop, business and home was repainted or washed. Sweepers brushed the main streets almost hourly. Bunting and flags were hoisted up flagpoles, on trees and lamp posts.

The delegates attended an opera tonight, part of a social program that included a beauty contest, an automobile rally and an aviation display.

President Amin, meanwhile, added a light touch to the proceedings. Four British businessmen carried the controversial President into a cocktail party on a chair Friday, the Voice of Uganda newspaper reported yesterday.

Smiles All Round

It published a photograph of the grinning, 240-pound President being carried by the British, who were smiling, with this caption: "... This news picture would reverse or compensate a chapter in the history of Africa. A reader would pose a question that now (sic) who leads Africa? Of course it is dynamic leaders like President Amin. These carriers in the picture were friends and we have no grudge, but it has set history. The British explorers and colonialists at the beginning of this century traveled on the continent in comfort. They would ride in chariots pushed by Africans who toiled and earned little presents in return. For the toil and sweat they did not reap anything much. Isn't the President setting up a chapter that balances history?"

Field Marshal Amin's aides made it clear that it was all a joke.

Amin Criticized

LUSAKA, July 20 (Reuters).—Zambia and Tanzania have joined Botswana in boycotting the OAU summit because of the disregard President Amin has shown for human life, informed diplomatic sources said today.

The Botswana government had earlier announced it would not attend the summit because it feared for the safety of members of its delegation. Mozambique has not explained its absence.

Spanish Police Hold 21 Basque Suspects

BILBAO, Spain, July 20 (UPI).—Police Thursday announced the arrest of 21 alleged Basque activists, nine of them in connection with the slaying of a bus driver.

The nine were detained in or near San Sebastian for questioning about the assassination earlier this month of Carlos Arguñan, a known foe of Basque separatism.

Police said they arrested 12 other persons in the towns of Plenica and Gorizia. The 12 were identified as members of the underground organization ETA.

Police said they seized firearms and a book on how to handle explosives.

Genoa Bathing Curbed

GENOA, July 20 (Reuters).—Health authorities have prohibited swimming in 26 sections of beach here because of pollution, leaving only about 20 areas where bathing is permitted.

### At Rome Conference

## Moro, in Anti-Fanfani Move, Urges Party to Diffuse Power

ROME, July 20 (Reuters).—Christian Democratic Premier Aldo Moro today stepped into the dispute over party leader Amintore Fanfani with a suggestion seen as designed to oust him without toppling the fragile coalition government.

In a speech to an emergency meeting of the party's national council, Mr. Moro proposed that the Christian Democrats adopt a "collegiate management" instead of merely replacing one party secretary with another.

The premier made the suggestion on the second day of deliberations by the 270 council members in which they are trying to come to terms with Communist gains in last month's regional elections. The Communist party came to within 2 per cent of the vote of the long-dominant Christian Democratic party.

Fanfani's Warning

Mr. Fanfani, effectively isolated after the resignation of most of the party executive, said yesterday that his resignation or dismissal as party secretary would inevitably have damaging consequences for Mr. Moro's government.

Political sources said that by insisting on a formal vote of no confidence before agreeing to quit as party leader, Mr. Fanfani appeared to be running the risk of splitting the party and thereby weakening the government, in which the Christian Democrats are the senior partners.

Mr. Moro's idea of a collegiate secretariat, presumably to include representatives of the party's six main factions and possibly even Mr. Fanfani himself, was seen as an attempt to avoid a split in party ranks and save the government from collapse.

The premier warned his colleagues today that a government crisis at this time would be bound to lead to early general elections—a prospect which few Christian Democrats relish because of the likelihood of further Communist gains at their expense.

Mr. Moro, whose government is made up of Christian Democrats and Republicans with guaranteed parliamentary support from the Socialist and Social Democratic

parties, said the Socialists should be encouraged to rejoin the government as soon as possible.

The Premier's speech was seen by political observers as a gentle move away from Mr. Fanfani. Mr. Moro was himself party leader between 1959 and 1963 and was Mr. Fanfani's last ally in the leadership after the largest faction quit the executive last night.

Although the two men have never been close, party sources said Mr. Moro believed he had a moral obligation to support the party secretary. He was also understood to be less than enthusiastic about Mr. Fanfani's likely successor, Flaminio Piccoli.

## Italy Kidnappers Hold Go-Between

NUORO, Sardinia, July 20 (AP).—A kidnapper gang has seized the man who volunteered to mediate between them and relatives of his best friend, who was abducted three weeks ago, the police reported today.

The latest of Italy's 40 abductions for ransom this year occurred last night, hours after another kidnapping, a jeweler, had been kidnapped at nearby Dorgali, in the mountainous center of the island.

The latest victim, Andrea Oliveri, 56, had traveled from Madonna di Campiglio, an Alpine resort where he has a construction business, to his native Sardinia to help conduct ransom talks for Iolo Alafiei, who was abducted May 20. Mr. Oliveri have been friends since childhood.

The kidnappers reportedly want a payoff of more than \$1.6 million and think the families of two victims are more likely to put it together than the family of just one.

### Incidents of Violence

## Continue in Belfast

BELFAST, July 20 (UPI).—A 51-year-old Protestant man was seriously wounded in Belfast's Rathcoole area early today. Two youths were seen fleeing after he was shot in the chin, neck and abdomen.

A few minutes later, on the other side of the city, a 39-year-old Catholic received a flesh wound in the leg when four shots were fired at him.

A bomb thrown at a Catholic-owned bar in Portadown, 25 miles west of Belfast, yesterday injured four persons, including two children.

## Torture Reported On Bodies Found In Honduras Well

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, July 20 (AP).—A newspaper here said yesterday that the bodies of several persons, including that of a Roman Catholic priest from the United States, had been found in a well and the victims appeared to have undergone torture and mutilation.

The daily, La Prensa, said, "Some bodies had no heads and others showed evident indications of having been dynamited... The panorama was macabre."

Government sources denied the story. The newspaper said nine bodies were found while the government said seven were found. The government has said it is still investigating the site near Juticalpa, 310 miles from Tegucigalpa, for more bodies.

The victims were reported missing since a June 25 demonstration for agrarian reform was put down by the army in Olancha Province, east of Tegucigalpa. They were among the demonstrators.

The government said the bodies of the Rev. Michael Cypher, 38, of Medford, Wis., who was doing social work in the area, and a Colombian priest were among those discovered.

## France Will Keep A-Arms at Home

PARIS, Monday, July 21 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said in an interview published today that France's Pluton nuclear missiles will not be moved onto German soil unless West Germany has to be defended militarily.

Mr. Sauvagnargues told the liberal weekly magazine Le Nouvel Observateur that the French government had no intention of moving the Plutons, with a firepower equivalent to the Hiroshima atomic bomb but with a range of only 120 kilometers, from the French side of the Rhine River to Germany near the Czechoslovak border.

He said it was conceivable that the missiles could be stationed in West Germany "if our troops, following a decision of the French government, were called upon to intervene with all their armaments in a defensive operation on German soil."

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## In House, U.S. Seen As Threat To Peace

By William Greider and Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON (WP).—The question was routine and unprovocative, but the answers were startling.

What nations, members of the House of Representatives were asked, are a threat to world peace? Most of the senior members gave predictable answers—the Soviet Union, China, the Arab nations.

The younger members listed those too. But a surprising number added the United States to the list.

Nearly one out of five first-term Democrats listed the United States as a potential threat to peace in the survey by The Washington Post. The freshmen who call themselves liberals said that they viewed the United States and the Arab nations as the leading threats to peace.

The Vietnam war is over, but it has left its impact on U.S. politics, the Post's survey showed. Few House members felt the war was worth the lives and dollars it cost. When asked whether this nation's security was threatened by the fall of Cambodia and Vietnam, 72 per cent of the House members answered no. Only 19 per cent thought U.S. security was endangered by the Communist victories in Indochina (35 per cent of the House conservatives thought so).

Judging from the majority opinion in the House, the cold war is not over. Yet most members do not look at it the way they once did. An ideological struggle is joined in the House over U.S. foreign policy of the future, and there is deep disagreement over what the United States' role should be in the world.

### Freshmen Learn

The freshmen, regardless of their views, have learned that it is much harder to express their preferences than they might have thought while campaigning for election. When the foreign-aid appropriation package came to the House floor, many freshmen wanted to vote for the \$1.7 billion in economic aid and against the \$2 billion in military aid, with the exception of weapons for Israel. But they had to vote for the whole package.

Liberals and conservatives were split sharply on the question "Should the United States take all steps, including the use of force, to prevent the spread of Communism?"

Conservatives answered yes, 55 per cent to 36 per cent. Liberals said no, 83 per cent to 4 per cent. Moderates were in between, but disposed toward the "liberal" position against the unlimited military intervention that the question implied. The moderates, the House's large group—49 per cent—answered no to the question, 70 per cent to 29 per cent. The House, as a whole, was opposed, 72 per cent to 21 per cent.

But the isolationism changed colors when the members of Congress were asked: "Should the United States give economic aid to poorer countries to help raise their standards of living, even if that means higher prices at home?"

On that issue, the liberals were the internationalists, approving economic aid, 64 per cent to 31 per cent, even with the warning that the program would cost domestic consumers. The conservatives were opposed, 65 per cent to 15 per cent.

The moderates were in the middle again, but were disposed toward the conservatives' isolationist position, 56 per cent to 35 per cent. Overall, the House was opposed to the economic aid, 53 per cent to 41 per cent.

### U.S. Intervention

The left, the right and the center agreed that the United States should "try to settle disputes between other countries such as India and Pakistan." Conservatives were somewhat less enthusiastic, however.

As long as the House majority is so evenly divided on U.S. foreign policy aims, it is difficult to see how Congress, rather than the White House, can determine U.S. foreign policy.

When military aid and economic assistance were combined in a single bill, liberals and conservatives were forced to vote for elements they did not want. But if each approach is advanced separately, it is in trouble.

On the fundamental question of U.S. armaments in relation to the Soviet Union, there was general agreement that the United States should strive for military parity, but not superiority.

Only 21 per cent of the House members wanted the United States to maintain "a large margin of superiority," while 70 per cent wanted military equality. Six per cent wanted the United States to reduce its armaments, even at the risk of falling behind the Soviet Union.



Meeting in Space—Alexei Leonov (waving) is flanked by Valeri Kubasov (left) and Thomas Stafford following Apollo-Soyuz link-up last week.

## Year After Turkish Invasion, Cyprus in Impasse, Greece in 'Rebirth'

### Conflicts Still Plague Island

By John Lawton

ANKARA (UPI).—A year after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus, a settlement of the island conflict is not in sight.

About 200,000 Greek Cypriots, driven from their homes by the Turks, still live for the most part in refugee camps. About one-tenth of them have despaired of any solution and have emigrated. Relations between Greece and Turkey remain hostile. The U.S. Congress, which cut off weapons aid to Turkey after the invasion, has begun moving toward resumption of limited aid but the issue has not been resolved. The southeast flank of NATO is in disarray.

Turkey invaded Cyprus last July 20, five days after a coup by the Greek-ruled Cypriot National Guard had overthrown Archbishop Makarios, the President of the island republic.

### Safety Is Cited

Turkey claimed the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios violated international agreements guaranteeing the constitutional order in Cyprus. It also said the safety of the Turkish community on the island was threatened. Its troops moved in and captured 40 per cent of the island.

Now the two men who might have patched things up are not in a position to do so.

In Ankara, Bulent Ecevit, the politician-poet who had ordered the invasion and who could have given back some of the captured territory without losing domestic backing, is no longer premier. To stay in power, his successor, Suleyman Demirel, needs to show he is as tough, if not tougher, than Mr. Ecevit.

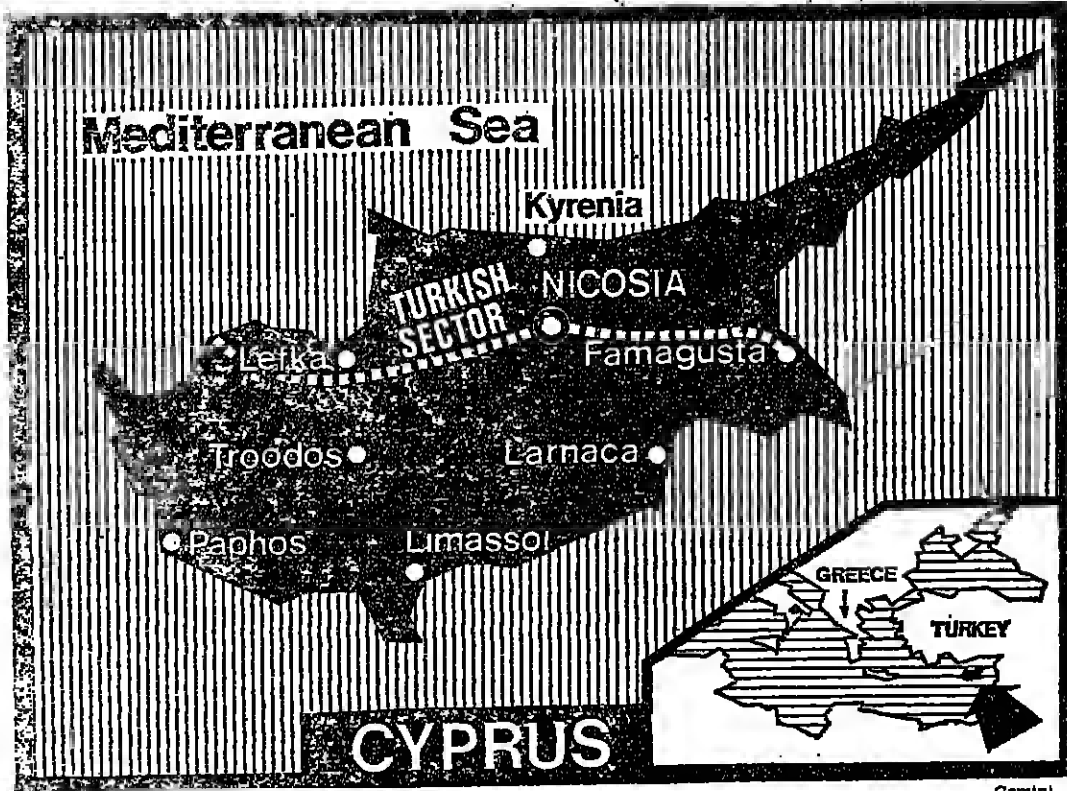
In Nicosia, Glafkos Clerides, who had been making efforts for a settlement with Ankara, lost his position as provisional chief of state when Archbishop Makarios returned last December. Archbishop Makarios has called for a "long-term struggle" against the Turks.

### Definite Steps

"I was convinced that, if we could take certain definite steps in early November, we could make some real advances toward a solution acceptable to Turkish public opinion," Mr. Ecevit, 51, said recently.

In exchange for a federal system giving the Turkish Cypriots control of the northern areas held by Turkish troops, Mr. Ecevit, without much domestic criticism, could have returned to the Greek Cypriots the town of Morphu, in the west, and shared Famagusta, in the east. This would have allowed many Cypriot refugees to return home.

Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis also might have made concessions more easily then.



### Passage of Time

"We missed the golden opportunity (last November)," Mr. Ecevit said. "The passage of time has made a solution far more difficult."

On Cyprus, the "Attila line" forged east to west by 35,000 Turkish troops, is fast becoming a permanent partition. The Turkish Cypriots have appointed their own President, Rauf Denktaş, and voted for a new constitution for their part of the Mediterranean island.

Forty thousand Turkish Cypriots who fled from the south have resettled in the north, taking over abandoned Greek-Cypriot homes and businesses.

"We can never go back," said Salih Mustafa, 29, a Turkish-Cypriot painter from Larnaca who now runs a restaurant in the former Greek-Cypriot town of Kyrenia. "The two communities just can't live together any more."

The Turkish Cypriots, whose scattered enclaves had been attacked by Greek Cypriots in 1963 and 1967 and who have had no role in running the island since

1964, want a two-region federation with equal participation in national government.

The Greek Cypriots want a federation of several Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot regions and proportional representation at the national level that would give them a 4-to-1 advantage.

Greek-Cypriot leaders have begun to talk of prolonged guerrilla warfare while some refugees have wearied of their condition and talk of leaving.

Warning by Ecevit  
ANKARA, July 20 (AP).—Mr. Ecevit today called on the governments in Ankara and Athens to waste no time in seeking a settlement. He warned that keeping the Cyprus issue in a no-progress state would make a solution more difficult.

Mr. Ecevit, leader of the main opposition party, assailed the U.S. embargo of weapons sales to Turkey. He said the embargo strained U.S.-Turkish relations without enhancing the U.S. image to the Greeks.

Mr. Ecevit also criticized the White House compromise formula which may permit renewed arms shipments to Turkey for cash payment.

"I cannot imagine a Turkish government expressing satisfaction with such a formula," he said in a news conference. Meanwhile, Turkey today marked the first anniversary of its invasion of Cyprus by erecting a new army, the Lami-based Fourth Army. The unit will man Turkey's west Aegean coast—a flashpoint in Ankara's hostile relations with Greece.

Support for Embargo  
NICOSIA, July 20 (UPI).—

Archbishop Makarios today urged the United States to continue its arms embargo against Turkey.

"Interruption of American military aid would be one of the effective practical measures which Turkey would feel and take into account," Archbishop Makarios said.

The archbishop referred to the forthcoming debate in the U.S. House of Representatives on the compromise bill that would allow the resumption of some U.S. arms shipments to Turkey.

"The Turkish 'Attila' will not restrain his appetite and will not come to his senses unless practical measures are taken against him," he said.

Attila was the code name given to last year's Turkish invasion. Archbishop Makarios spoke from Nicosia's medieval ramparts to a rally of an estimated 50,000 persons on the anniversary of the invasion.

"Turkey probably aims at the occupation of all Cyprus," he said.

Archbishop Makarios said that if the peace talks scheduled to resume in Vienna Thursday fail to achieve progress, his Cyprus government will appeal again to the United Nations General Assembly.

The crowd shouted "Makarios, go to the United Nations."

The archbishop replied, "I will turn to the United Nations and other directions."

There were shouts of "Makarios, go to Moscow."

He smiled and remarked that "for the time being, I will go to Helsinki," confirming that he would attend the European Security Conference summit meeting on July 22.

## Return of Democracy in 1974 To Be Celebrated by Athenians

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS (WP).—This capital is in an ebullient mood as Athenians celebrate the anniversary of the rebirth of democracy here in an atmosphere of unusual tranquility and political maturity.

This time a year ago, Greece was on the brink of a potentially disastrous war with Turkey. Dispirited and humiliated by seven years of military dictatorship, the Greeks watched in anger the ineptness of the military rulers and the impotence of Greece itself during four days of a chaotic general mobilization that followed the Turkish invasion of Cyprus on July 20, 1974.

On July 23, the military junta collapsed and turned power over to civilians. Veteran democratic politician Constantine Karamanlis was summoned from Paris to take charge. The next day, amid outpourings of emotion and jubilation, Mr. Karamanlis returned from an 11-year exile, promising as premier to establish stability and prosperity and pledging to bring about a "renaissance" of Greece's political life.

The transition from tyranny to democracy during the last 12 months has been spectacular and bloodless. In quick succession, Mr. Karamanlis moved to muzzle the military, restore civil liberties, reinvestigate the economy, curb inflation and carry out basic political reforms.

Greek life now has a new tone and direction. The country has one of the strongest parliamentary governments in Europe and Greece's body politic, including the left, has displayed a remarkable degree of maturity, suggesting that a new level of national unity has emerged from the country's unhappy experiences with the military dictatorship.

Only the Cyprus question, the issue that brought about the sudden collapse of the junta, remains unresolved. There is talk here about a possible war with Turkey, but it reflects continued tensions in this emotionally charged country rather than any specific move toward a confrontation.

The government itself is not organizing any public celebration of the anniversary. The planned two-day festivities are sponsored by various civic and political groups.

On July 28, the government will bring to trial 24 senior military officers who staged a coup against the constitutional government in April 1967, and subsequently ruled Greece under martial law until last July. The key defendants include former President George Papadopoulos, the artil-

lery colossus who masterminded the 1967 coup and retired Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, a member of the original junta, a former chief of the military police and the power behind the overthrow of Mr. Papadopoulos in November, 1973.

### 24 Defendants

All 24 defendants face a possible death penalty. The trial will be followed by a series of trials of other junta members or supporters.

Mr. Karamanlis won a landslide victory in last November's general election, his party gaining 216 seats in the 300-member Parliament.

The centerpiece of Mr. Karamanlis's tenure as Premier so far is a republican Constitution that was adopted by Parliament last month. The document reflects the Premier's desire to strike a reasonable balance between freedom and discipline.

The document, however, gives vast powers to the executive. The president, under the Constitution, is commander in chief of the armed forces with powers to declare war and conclude treaties. He is elected by a two-thirds majority in Parliament for a five-year term and he appoints the leader of the largest party as premier.

### Martial Law

The president can dismiss the government without consulting Parliament and he can dissolve Parliament without governmental advice. He can proclaim martial law and rule by decree for 30 days without prior parliamentary consent.

Underlying these provisions is Mr. Karamanlis's desire to avoid party squabbles that often paralyzed the executive prior to the 1967 military coup.

Mr. Karamanlis did not assume the presidency last month, but nominated Constantine Tsatsos, 76, a close friend, for the post. Mr. Tsatsos is expected to resign in favor of Mr. Karamanlis before the present Parliament's term expires in 1978. Under the Constitution, Mr. Karamanlis then would be eligible to serve a full five-year term.

The opposition—the liberals, Socialists and Communists—have argued that the charter gives far too much power to the president. They have charged that Mr. Karamanlis is taking the country into another form of totalitarianism.

All 84 members of the four opposition parties abstained from voting on the Constitution.

However, the conflict between the ruling and opposition parties has not disrupted the climate of unity.

## Loyal Isle Off Africa Is Trouble For France

By Bernard D. Kaplan

PARIS (WP).—The French have learned from the Mayotte affair that, whatever Kipling may have written, taking up the white man's burden was a simple task compared to laying it down.

Mayotte is an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the small, Comoro chain between Madagascar and East Africa. Although part of the French Empire for 130 years, it was never exactly a pearl in France's imperial diadem.

But the 37,000 Mahorais have taken the French at their word. For generations, the French boasted that their colonial policies turned the natives into Frenchmen. Rather late in the day, the Mahorais have proved them right—they say that they have become French and are determined to remain so, although the rest of the Comoros have voted for—and in fact have already proclaimed—their independence.

Mayotte's secession from an independent Comoro Republic threatens to provoke an island war with the French. Caught in the middle, two hundred gendarmes mobilized this month to keep the lid on.

It is the kind of trouble that French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government could do without. France preens itself on the excellence of its political relations with Third World countries. But the Comoro nationalists are drumming up support in black Africa, accusing the French of using divide-and-rule tactics to delay their independence.

The situation has damaged the career of one of the brighter young men in the Giscard Cabinet, Olivier Stirn, the minister for overseas territories. He has not been able to satisfy everyone—the population of Mayotte, the Comoro nationalists and French politicians who insist that France's honor is at stake in the affair.

### Complicated

Comoro politics are excessively complicated. Since 1973, France has been committed to granting independence to the archipelago, which has a population of 500,000. In December, 1974, the French voters accepted the plan. At last, some place that wants to remain French, the Paris newspaper L'Aurore declared.

But expressions of pleasure altered when it was realized that the Mahorais really meant it. The Comoros are poor and Mayotte is the poorest of the lot. Vanilla beans are all it has to export, and not many of them. If Mayotte's wish to remain French were granted, it probably would mean turning it into a home department and subsidizing it forever.

Unlike Great Comoro and the two other main islands, Mayotte has neither electricity nor running water and few paved roads. The anti-independence movement does not blame its plight on the French, who have been in charge all these years. Anti-independence spokesmen claim that Mayotte has been discriminated against by the other islands, which control the territorial government.

Racial and religious differences play a role. The three main islands are rigorously Moslem and peopled chiefly by descendants of Zanzibar emigrants. The Mahorais are a mixture of Africans and Malagasy. Polynesian race. Many of them are Roman Catholics.

### Federation

The Mahorais say that the nationalists, led by territorial President Ahmed Abdallah, failed to live up to the 1973 independence plan, which called for creation of a "decentralized" federation. Mr. Abdallah denies that such an agreement ever existed.

After the December referendum, Mr. Stirn was ready to push ahead with independence. But the Mahorais obtained the help of a well-connected Paris lawyer, Jean-Pierre Girardoux, son of the late playwright. He persuasively put Mayotte's case to many influential politicians such as former Prime Ministers Michel Debré and Pierre Messmer.

The result was that when Mr. Stirn presented his independence bill, he found himself faced by a backbench revolt in the National Assembly. Instead of his bill, the Assembly substituted legislation calling for another vote, this time with each island deciding separately on independence.

Mr. Abdallah's answer was a unilateral proclamation of independence. Although President Giscard d'Estaing announced that he accepted the declaration with "serenity," his next move was to dispatch the 200 gendarmes to the Comoros.

Which is where the matter now stands. The Paris government has said that a referendum, according to the terms laid down by the National Assembly, will be held in the autumn.

Mr. Abdallah insists that the Comoros—all of them—will be independent.

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## Euromarket

## Investors Are Turning to Dollar; Interest Rates Held to Be the Key

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 20 (IHT).—The dollar is back in fashion again, and daily settling near 1975 levels against the deutsche mark. Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc and rising smartly against the French franc.

The dollar still has a long way to go to catch up to its high last year, but most experts expect continued improvement in foreign-exchange dealers, who are on top of what is going on and economists, who probably take a larger view, believe that the dollar's ups and downs are a function of short-term interest rates.

or a number of experts, the relationship to watch is the rate of interest available on three-month deposits, particularly in the U.S. and Germany.

In the view of these experts, when the rates paid on three-month deposits are higher than those available on three-month deposits in the foreign-exchange market, the dollar will be very strong.

By contrast, when the differential is one percentage point less, the dollar is very weak. By estimate, a two-point differential is the "break-even" point where there is no strong incentive to get either into or out of dollars.

**Lowest Point**

Present, three-month Euro deposits are bid at 4 1/2 percent annual interest while in the Eurodollar market bid at 7 1/4 percent. Significantly, in May, when the dollar was at its lowest point so far this year, three-month marks were yielding 5 3/8 percent.

Short-term dollar rates began moving sharply at the end of last month and the effect on the foreign-exchange market was immediate. At the end of June, the dollar was worth 2.35 DM. On July 4, it was at 2.39 DM. One week later it was at 2.43 DM and last week it finished at 2.50 DM—a gain of 0.4 percent so far this month.

Although short-term U.S. rates appear to be on the rise—First National City Bank raised its prime rate another quarter of a percent last week to 7 1/2 percent—a number of experts believe this is a temporary situation due to the distorting effects of the U.S. tax rebate had on the money supply and the artificial demand for cash by corporations interested in dressing up their end-of-June balance sheets. At best, if U.S. rates rise, pulling up Eurodollar rates, the dollar-DM rate differential will widen beyond three points. If U.S. rates resume their decline later this month, the decline will probably match that in West Germany, and the differential will not change.

Estimates put the dollar at a near-term high of around 2.65 DM, 2.75 Swiss francs and about 4.7 French francs. Beyond there, the guessing goes, the advance will either run out of steam on its own or European governments will try to stop it.

The rub for them is that as their own currencies weaken against the dollar, the cost of dollar-valued imports—most notably oil—increases. Last month, for example, the French acknowledged that the appreciation of the franc had cut the cost of oil imports by 1 billion francs a month.

## Economic Indicators

	July 20	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974	N.A.
Commodity index	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1
Consumer price index	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial production	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Money supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash price index	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Balance of trade	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1974	N.A.
Employed	84,444,000	84,402,000	86,888,000	86,888,000
Unemployed	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,110,000
Personal income	\$1,244,900,000	\$1,214,300,000	\$1,143,500,000	\$1,143,500,000
Money supply	\$289,800,000	\$287,100,000	\$277,600,000	\$277,600,000
Cash price index	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1
Imports	\$14,740,000	\$15,150,000	\$13,836,000	\$13,836,000
Exports	\$8,145,100	\$8,569,600	\$7,022,400	\$7,022,400
Balance of trade	\$6,594,900	\$6,580,400	\$6,813,600	\$6,813,600

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Imports and exports are reported by the U.S. Customs Service. Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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## The U.S. Economic Scene

## New Soviet Wheat Deals Differ From 1972 Sale

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been in the United States in recent weeks cautioning—under AFL-CIO sponsorship—against the dangers of being deceived by detente.

Edward Cook has been in Moscow. He is an American businessman—one of many who are enjoying the fruits of detente.

Mr. Cook is chairman of Cook Industries, Inc., this country's largest publicly owned grain-trading company. When he returned from his Moscow trip last Wednesday night, he disclosed that he had just sold the Soviet Union 70 million bushels of wheat.

Within an hour, Cargill, Inc., privately owned and bigger than Cook—announced that it, too, had just concluded a deal with the Soviet Union for 44 million bushels. And on Thursday the Canadian Wheat Board disclosed yet another sale, roughly the size of Cook's.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange last week, after reaching their highest level in fifteen months, finished the week with a loss of 8.66 points, at 382.41. The high on the Dow Jones industrial average was 381.81, the best since March 28, 1974, when it had closed at 383.68.

In the first two days of trading, the Dow showed a gain of 10.72 points, after which the market fell 9.70 on Wednesday, 7.83 on Thursday and 1.37 on Friday.

The market declined in the latter part of the week despite an abundance of good news about the U.S. economy, including an upturn in industrial production, a strengthened gross national product in current dollars and a healthy trade surplus.

The bad news included the First National City Bank raising its prime interest rate on Friday to 7 1/2 percent from 7 1/4 percent, its third quarter-point hike recently. A number of large banks joined the move.

Trading was brisk last week as institutional investors were seeking stocks to participate in the market's rebound. Turnover on Tuesday as the market touched its high, totaled 28.34 million shares with the tape running five minutes late. Block trades were sharply higher and turnover for the week totaled 112,786,320 shares, compared with 112,274,170 in the preceding week.

The market's easier trend apparently reflected news that earnings for many companies for the June quarter were generally disappointing. Declining profits were reported by Alcoa, Armco Steel, Dow Chemical, Monsanto Chemical, R.J. Reynolds Industries, United Air Lines, Union Carbide and Johns Manville Co. In contrast, Polaroid reported that June quarter earnings rose more than 500 percent.

Benjamin Leventhal, partner of L.P. Rothschild & Co., said that the market's weakness indicates a corrective phase, rather than a reversal of the market's basic trend.

By the end of 1972 the price of wheat in this country had soared by more than two-thirds, to \$2.30-plus, and by the end of 1973 it was pushing \$3. The price has fallen back below \$3 now, but the memory lingers.

Will it happen again? And if it might, why do we do it? Why should the United States or other Western grain producers let the Soviet Union have such a large share of a vital resource if the effect is higher prices for domestic consumers?

Neither in Washington nor in the various reaches of the grain business is it expected that the experience of 1972 is going to be repeated, although the price effect of the 1975 deals will surely be in the same direction—up. The circumstances in 1972 were, however, different from today's, in important respects.

First, the 1973 shortages were not confined to the Soviet Union. The entire world had shortages. Even the United States was dipping into stored surpluses from previous harvests to meet its current needs.

Second, the 1972 transactions were conducted in a wholly different fashion. Moscow's negotiators worked so eagerly that the competing grain dealers here—the Cooks, the Cargills and others—were apparently unaware that there were several negotiations under way simultaneously. They were unaware of the overall dimension of what was happening. Washington, also in the dark, discovered belatedly and to its embarrassment that federal subsidies would contribute to the bargain that the Russians were able to strike.

Today there is neither the shortage nor the secrecy. The supply of wheat is in surplus again, partly because the shortages of 1972 started a swing back to greater production. Further, Moscow appears to need less this time than it did in 1972.

As for the element of secrecy, since 1972 the U.S. government has instituted notification procedures so that it knows more about who is dealing with whom about wheat.

There still is no certainty about how much the Russians are buying. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts has been saying "up to 10 million tons," which means less than half as much as in 1972.

When all is said and done, the American public will find itself paying a little more for its bread, and American farmers will find themselves a little better off.

If the United States had refused to enter into any deals this time, the business would have gone elsewhere and the effect here would not have been very different, because grain price trends tend to be worldwide and not confined by national boundaries.

## Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-the-counter market prices for various securities, including stocks and bonds, are listed below.

		Sales in 1985				Net			
		100s	High	Low	Last	Close			
CVAT Corp	126	135	135	135	135	31	31	31	31
CVT Corp	126	135	135	135	135	31	31	31	31
CVT Inc	126	135	135	135	135	31	31	31	31
CVT Corp	126	135	135	135	135	31	31	31	31
CVT Corp	126	135	135	135	135	31	31	31	31
CVT Corp	126	135	135	135	135	31	31	31	31
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CVT Corp	126	135	135	135	135	31	31	31	31
CVT Corp	126	135	135						



## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

## ADVERTISEMENT

## FOSSCO MINSEP LIMITED (CDS)

The undersigned announces that as from 23rd July 1975 at KAS-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. No. 2 of the CDSs Fossco Minsep Ltd., each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 5.57 (re final dividend, year ended 31st December 1974). Tax credit 2.555 = Dfls. 3.— per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 16, 1975.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## THE BOWATER CORPORATION LIMITED (CDS)

The undersigned announces that as from 23rd July 1975 at KAS-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. No. 2 of the CDSs The Bowater Corporation Ltd., each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 12.81 (re final dividend, year ended 31st December 1974). Tax credit 2.33465 = Dfls. 8.80 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 16, 1975.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## SEARS HOLDINGS LIMITED (CDS)

The undersigned announces that as from 23rd July 1975 at KAS-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. No. 2 of the CDSs Sears Holdings Ltd., each repr. 150 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 10.39 (re dividend 1974, year ended 1.31.75).

Tax credit 2.02845 = Dfls. 5.80 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 14, 1975.

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in Swiss Francs, D-marks, US\$

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CH-8022 Zurich Switzerland

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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last Net

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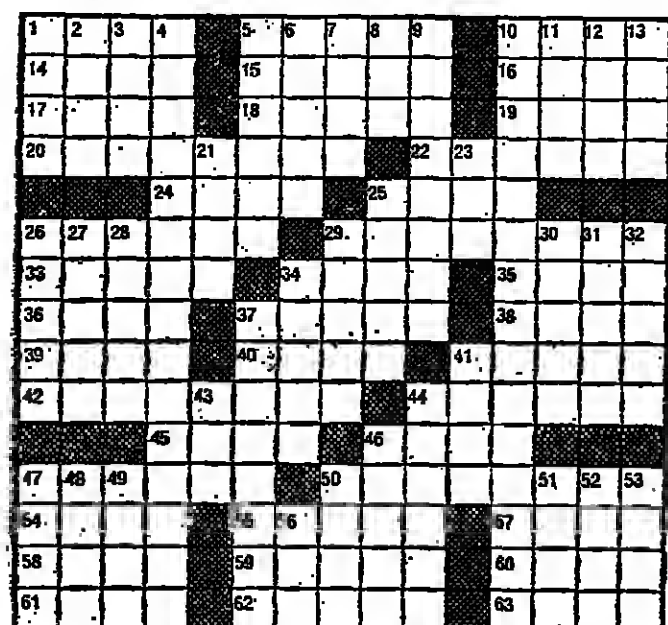






**-By WILL Wenz**

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Harbor of Guam	44 Taker of opinions	12 Marsh	13 Kodiak or Chicago
5 Helm heading	45 Beverages	17 Arabian gulf	23 Linkletter
10 Doorway part	46 Use the pool's shallow end	25 Makes out	26 Fruit or tossed
14 ——— up (occur)	47 Dell dweller	27 Marketplace	28 Successor to 59 Across
15 Take a dip	50 Hang on	29 Poetic times of day	30 Part of R.F.D.
16 Molding	51 Equally	31 Pass over	32 Write-cliffed
17 Weather-ear abbr.	57 Genesis man	33 Air-Force emblem	37 Vitamine <sup>e</sup> companions
18 St. Basil's dome shape	58 Burma or high	41 Mixer	42 Freshwater fish
19 Israeli dance	59 Napkin material	44 Family member	46 Rouse
20 Gives a hand to	60 Jacket	47 Model-T man	48 Century plant
22 Thin-ice sign	61 Band w/ve	49 Authentic	50 Tree
24 Millay	62 Exhausted	51 Proposition	52 Adz or hammer
25 Corsage	63 Handout	53 Old slave	56 Impervience
26 Depleted			
29 Like many saints	DOWN		
30 Encoded	1 Official proceedings	41 Mixer	42 Freshwater fish
34 Fatigued	2 Kind of school	44 Family member	46 Rouse
35 Flute: Prefix	3 Gambol	47 Model-T man	48 Century plant
36 Run easily	4 Fattening parlay	49 Authentic	50 Tree
37 Stuck	5 Teem	51 Proposition	52 Adz or hammer
38 Not public: Abbr.	6 Himalayan animal	53 Old slave	56 Impervience
39 Region	7 U. S. patriot		
40 London's of Court	9 Offered		
41 Sleuth Sam	10 Pioneer planter		
42 Loved ones	11 Karin: to go		



C F		C F			
ALGARVE.....	22 71	Cloudy	MADRID.....	24 85	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	21 78	Cloudy	MILAN.....	29 81	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	21 78	Fair	MONTREAL.....	29 82	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	21 74	Fair	MOSCOW.....	25 72	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	25 86	Fair	MUNICH.....	29 68	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	22 75	Fair	NEW YORK.....	27 80	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM.....	15 59	Fair	OSLO.....	25 71	Fair
BREUSSEL.....	18 61	Cloudy	PARIS.....	22 74	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	22 72	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	27 75	Cloudy
CAIRO.....	25 75	Fair	ROME.....	27 81	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	23 77	Fair	SOVIET.....	26 79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	21 78	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	27 81	Cloudy
DALLAS.....	21 75	Fair	TEHRAN.....	24 86	Sunny
DUBLIN.....	18 64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	30 80	Fair
EDINBURGH.....	17 63	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	31 84	Fair
FLORENCE.....	26 85	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	27 72	Cloudy
GENOVA.....	21 71	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	27 72	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	22 72	Cloudy	WILMINGTON.....	18 64	Rain
HONG KONG.....	21 75	Fair	ZURICH.....	21 70	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES.....	24 78	Fair			
LONDON.....	25 82	Fair			
LONDON.....	25 82	Fair			
LONDON.....	19 69	Cloudy			

at 1700 GMT and readjust U.S. Canada  
 at 1700 GMT, others at 200 GMT.

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices July 18, 1975

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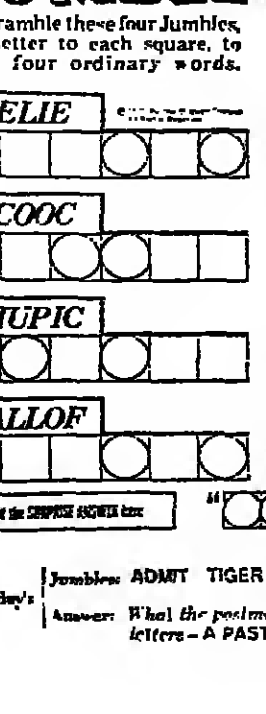
**RIP  
KIRBY**

**J**

Linse

## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four jumbles.



## WITHOUT FEATHERS

By Woody Allen. Random House. 210 pp. \$7.95.

## ON BEING FUNNY

### Woody Allen and Comedy

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

"PEOPLE have always thought of me as an intellectual comedian, and I'm not. I'm a one-liner, like Bob Hope and a Heavy Youngman. I do the wife jokes. I make faces." That's Woody Allen, straight, on Woody Allen, as reported by Eric Lax in "On Being Funny."

Being funny, of course, is really what Woody Allen is up to, and he works at it like Bob Cratchit at his ledger on Christmas Day. Styles in comedy change and anyone with a new subject matter and offbeat comic personality is usually initially labeled "wild," "far out" or, in better circles, "surreal" or "intellectual." Certainly, Woody Allen, when he started, had the makings of a cult comedian. It added to which he began writing for the New Yorker, where most of the pieces in "Without Feathers" appeared.

Allen, like one of his idols, Mort Sahl, did introduce a new comic vocabulary, of which initially, a young college audience was the main consumer. Rather than sophomoric, his humor was more that of the wise-guy graduate student. Add to that a hip, New York sensibility, plus Allen's vague, "I'm a professional" status as a little man unsatisfied with trying to relate to an implacable, if inefficiently, hostile world and his nervous, breathless manner projecting the discreet enthusiasm of a man selling you dirty postcards.

Possibly Woody Allen could have remained the darling of the Greenwich Village, coffeehouse cognoscenti, but that seems unlikely. He had spent years as a professional jokesmith, beginning as a teen-ager turning out 50 gags a day for a public-relations firm that platted clients' funny sayings with Broadway columnists. When he struck out on his own as a performing comic, he had a mastered more personal, while at the same time developing a comic persona. It took him two years of soul-destroying performing before frigid audiences to learn that funny lines per se aren't enough; they must seem to arise from a distinct comic personality.

He continued to broaden his appeal in a series of films, and

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

P	T	A	H	G	L	A	P	S	C	O	N	E
I	O	T	A	I	O	L	A	P	A	D	U	A
T	S	E	T	S	E	R	E	L	Y	A	D	I
T	S	E	L	I	O	T	T	S	H	I	R	T
			E	R	N			H	A	I	L	
A	T	T	S		S	U	E	T	F	R	E	S
B	R	A	S	S	I	E	S		U	N	D	O
R	O	P		T	S	Q	U	A	R	E	S	Q
E	V	E	R	S	O		A	T	N	O	T	E
S	E	R	E		G	A	L	E		R	E	E

two Broadway plays, yet without abandoning his private life, or diluting his material. He also demonstrated an unusual comic fecundity, a prowess in several media.

There is indeed something most gringly purposive about his comedy writing. The wife, Louise Lasser, told me that she thought the only thing that could happen to her in a play could be in that room and with Allen himself says, "I do an enormous amount of work in the world." Reserved, a bit with a few close friends, but all work, and this personal spills over Lax's book.

From the quoted routines, it is not so much funny in a lot of the same situations. There are no musicals or sharp quips & a Brencher or Dorothy P. Sayers at parties or nuclear

Allen doesn't go to parties  
nightclubs but rather, inter-  
hoards his gems in his room  
his typewriter.

On Allen's work hierarchy  
pieces he does for the  
Yorker are sheer descent  
though and then he can save  
and then in the evening  
Zofka, Dosztoewski, et al. &  
play than in Las Vegas,  
be misled; at bottom he is  
being funny with all the  
comedic tricks.

Allen is also a master of  
juxtaposition of the banal  
the cosmic, as in transmuta-  
tion's being "not a bad  
travel, although there is  
a half-hour wait for luggage  
And he can take a large  
premise and run with it  
"The Whore of Mensa." In  
Kaiser Lupowitz, private eye,  
covers a ring of intellectual  
girls who satiate men's lust  
intelligent conversation, ex-  
nating in "the works." A  
Jewish brunzette would pre-  
pick you up at the Museum  
Modern Art, let you read  
Masters, get you at the  
screaming, quarrel as Ethel  
and Fred's on concept  
women, and then take a  
of your own choosing."

Some of the pieces strike  
as primarily finger exerci-

nonsense, and the parody "The Impressionists." Were Deane makes me wish that anyone admitting dental humor be submitting to compulsory fluoridation. Still, give Woody credit for dealing with the themes of sex, death and the entire universe is his banter. Even if he received a little assurance of an afterlife, would ask, "Is it rent controlled?"

# CHESS

Re: Robert Ryn

Weak color complexes are groups of squares of the same color connected in a diagonal pattern from which enemy pieces cannot be driven off. They are sets of holes usually produced in a position by the zigzag advance of pawns, leaving the squares in front of those pawns unprotected.

They are always a cause for concern, even under the most favorable conditions, since they are potential high-ways along which the opponent may infiltrate. Since these weak square patterns cannot be defended by pawns, it is necessary to keep them under observation by the minor pieces and sometimes by

By far the strongest defender of such a diagonal weakness is, as is to be expected, the diagonal-moving bishop. Accordingly, in foreseeing the tactical twists that may turn up, it will be important not to engage in any operation that results in the exchange of the defending bishop.

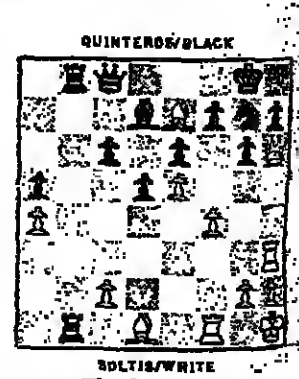
**Theory Is Not Appreciated**  
The fine point of this theory was lost on the Argentine grandmaster Miguel Quinteros in his zeal to steal a pawn from the New York international master Andrew Solis in the eighth round of the Plain Dealer international tournament in Cleveland, Oh.

Quineros might have tried to brand Solis's unusual 6 F-QR4 a waste of time by switching to a Dragon formation with 6... P-KN3, but he

His defense was adequate up until he indulged in the extravagant 14 . . . P-KN3, weakening the black squares on his kingside. But even

**SICILIAN**

White Sollis	Black Quinteros	White Sollis
1 P-K4	P-Q4	11 O-K
2 N-KR3	P-Q3	12 O-N3
3 P-Q4	P-P	13 K-R1
4 N-P	N-KF1	14 B-B3
5 N-QB3	P-QB3	15 N-N
6 P-QP4	P-K5	16 P-K5
7 R-K2	R-K2	17 N-K4
8 P-B4	O-B2	18 N-N3
9 O-O	N-B3	19 O-P4
10 R-K3	R-Q3	20 O-P



after that he could have offered a better defense on the next move if he had recaptured 15. BxN to enfilade.

Soltis, pressing vigorously, drove a wedge into the black squares with 16 P-K5 and brought his knight to the kingside attack with 17 N-K4. After his 18 N-N5, it would have been useless to interpolate 18 . . . P-R3; 19 N-R3, RxP, since 20 P-B3, N-PxP; 21 BxRP, R-KN1; 22 N-N5 is the more useful

However, Quinteros's pawn  
snatch 18... RxP allowed  
Soltis to force off the bishop  
defending the black squares  
by 19. Q-R4, BxN; 20 QxR  
here the alternative 19...  
P-KR4 would have run into  
the devastating 20 BxRP,  
BxN; 21 QxB, PxR; 22 R-B4.

To prevent the white QB from swinging in via QB4 Quinteros had to play 20-RxP, especially since neither 21 Q-K7, R-N1: 22 OxBB-B-B1, nor 21 B-B5, P-B7 would have succeeded. chance, the jig was up. Def-

ly sidestepping eighth-ranked  
counterplay with 27 B-Q1.  
Soltis put the finishing touch  
to the game with 29 R-R2.  
Since 29 . . . N-R4; 30 R-R2  
PxR; 31 Q-N5ch, K-R1; 32  
B-B6 mates, Quinteros gave  
up.

Black Quinteros	White Soldis	Black Quinteros
O.O.	21 B-E5	R-K1
OR-N1	22 B-K7	R-N1
K-R1	23 B-B6	R-L-O5
P-KN3	24 B-N4	N-K1
P-N	25 B-K7	O-P1
N-K1	26 R-R3	R-N5
P-O4	27 B-O7	P-O4
P-P	28 Q-N6	N-N7
B-N	29 R-R3	Resign

## DENNIS THE MENACE



\*EVERBODY'S GONNA LIKE YOU FINE, SO JUST DON'T  
PAY NO NEVER MIND TO ALL THE BARKIN' AND YELLIN'.







